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THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Eighteen
Pages

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RAIL STRIKE PEACE FAILURE FOLLOWED BY HEAVY SABOTAGE

Mr. Daugherty Orders Prosecutions Upon Receipt of Reports of General Destruction

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The outstanding feature in the railroad strike situation today is the increasing number of reports of sabotage. During the past few days, or since negotiations for settling the shopmen's strike struck an impasse, it was said at the Department of Justice, that tampering with cars, dynamiting of bridges and general interference with transportation has increased greatly.

After receiving reports that 5000 railroad cars had been rendered useless during the last 24 hours, Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General, issued orders to every district attorney vigorously to prosecute violations of the law.

The sabotage is directed mainly on the coal-carrying roads, with the southern lines most affected. On the Louisville and Nashville railroad it was said that within 24 hours 1970 cars had been rendered incapable for service. They were loaded with coal and awaiting movement.

When Mr. Daugherty was shown a report of the Interstate Commerce Commission to the effect that more than half of the locomotives inspected had been unfit for service, he said:

"That would indicate that something aside from wear and tear had happened to the locomotives."

Mr. Daugherty said he was surprised to learn that such a great proportion of equipment was unfit for service. This view is held generally in responsible Government quarters. It caused a gloomier view to be taken of the situation. The best opinion here is that the next three weeks will determine whether the railroads are going to be able to cope with the situation and carry all necessary freight.

The official announcement at the White House that President Harding desires Congress to give him broad powers to seize railroads or anthracite mines in case of great national peril, also dampened the enthusiasm that had resulted from the belief that the strike was waning. While it was made clear that the Executive power except in a great emergency, the interpretation given was that the situation was far from a settlement.

This applies particularly to the railroad strike. Official Washington is optimistic that the anthracite strike will be ended in a few days. A veil of secrecy has been hung over the negotiations, though it is understood the Administration proposal now before the disputants is that the question of arbitration be dropped and the men return to work on the old wage scale to be effective until April 1. In the meantime the proposed congressional coal commission would report recommendations.

The real test of the ability of the railroads, it was said by Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, would come in the next two weeks. Bituminous coal production will have approached normal by that time, the movements of crops will be in full swing and the crisis in the strike should be passed by then, he said.

The railroad strike now has resolved itself into a fight to a finish, and the Government is standing by in readiness to exert its power if and when, the public safety is menaced.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Warned of attempts to amend the Administration's coal distribution bill by adding provisions already rejected, Republican leaders declared today it would be passed substantially as framed.

After the announcement by Royal C. Johnson, Representative, Republican, South Dakota, and others that they would endeavor to get through an amendment giving the President authority to take over railroads and mines which failed in public service, Sydney Anderson, Representative, Republican, Minnesota, upset party plans by making public the text of amendment for creation of a Federal coal buying and selling agency.

The latter plan first was suggested by the President in his address to

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

AUSTRIA'S FINANCIAL STATE TO BE CONSIDERED BY LEAGUE

Republic's Grave Problems Causing Bitter Recriminations by Rival Countries—Accusations Against Italy

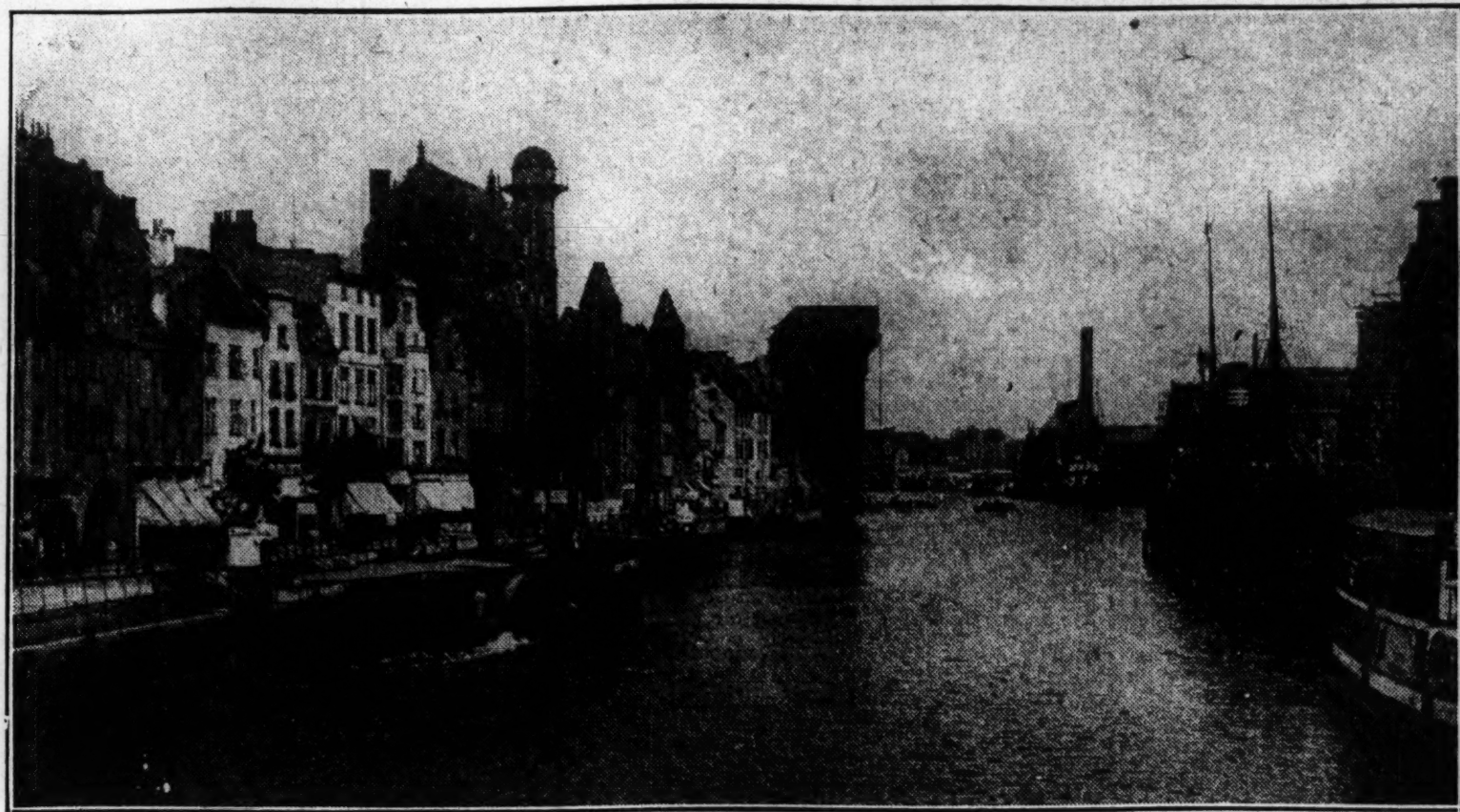
By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Aug. 30.—Austria's need for financial assistance is causing considerable fluttering in diplomatic dovecotes throughout Europe. Some want to help her, others want to help themselves to what is left of her, and at least several would like to combine both, but, fearing similar designs among their rivals, are trying to find out how to get about it. The matter is shortly coming before the assembly of the League of Nations, and, despite recent rumors, no separate action by individual powers is likely, unless an agreement is not reached in this assembly. In the meanwhile, however, accusations and counter-accusations, threats and counter-threats are being hurled about with considerable freedom.

Thus Italy accuses Yugoslavia of concentrating troops to occupy the

Klagenfurt mining districts which two years ago voted by a plebiscite to remain Austrian. In consequence of this action, Italy says she may find it necessary to protect her own interests (and of course Austria's) by occupying Styria and Carinthia. Yugoslavia inverts this argument, and declares that as Italy intends to occupy Styria and Carinthia, she may be obliged to concentrate her troops to occupy Klagenfurt so as to protect Austrian interests (and her own).

The above facts were elicited by The Christian Science Monitor representative after extensive inquiries among the protagonists in quarters well qualified to give an authoritative opinion. The trouble, dormant since the armistice, has been brought to a

(Continued on Page 6, Column 5)



Danzig
Baltic Port, Formerly Belonging to Germany, Is Most Prosperous, Chiefly as the Result of Polish Trade. Photo Shows the Langerbrücke Quay on the Motlau, and the Krahnhor

THREAT TO ALLIES SEEN IN BONUS PLAN

Use of War Debt Interest Expected to Meet Defeat in Leaders' Conference

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Action will be taken in conference on the bonus bill to eliminate the Simmons amendment under which the Senate proposes that interest received by the United States from its loans to foreign governments be appropriated in advance to pay adjusted compensation of former service men.

This was the opinion held today by leaders in both houses of Congress who believe such a proposition would completely undo the work of the American Debt Commission now negotiating with foreign governments for the refunding of war debts. At the same time enactment of the Simmons amendment would be like serving notice on the allied nations that Congress will never consent to any proposition of cancellation of America's war debts.

Reclamation Opposed by House
Another proposition which is likely to be stricken out in conference is the Smith-McNary land reclamation bill tacked onto the bonus as an amendment and authorizing appropriations of \$350,000,000. Once before the House has refused to make this measure a part of the bonus.

Addition of the foreign debt and reclamation amendments, for which opponents of the bonus voted, only make the veto of the bill by the President more certain. It is known that the President believes that the bonus should not be provided from funds which are not yet available, that Congress could not base an expenditure of several billions of dollars on an expectancy.

Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, is of the same opinion. So far as the payment of interest on the foreign debt is concerned, it is entirely a matter of expectancy. That was the objection lodged against the proposal earlier in the House and when first brought up in the Senate Finance Committee.

Bound to Hit Taxpayer
Another fact not to be overlooked by the Treasury Department is the imposition of indirect taxes upon the people even if sufficient interest is collected to make the initial payment under the bonus. The Treasury had counted on the interest from funds to reduce the national debt and liquidate Liberty bonds and Treasury certificates. If the interest is to go toward paying the bonus, additional taxes

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

DANZIG'S POSITION IMPROVES AFTER BECOMING A FREE PORT

Of All the Baltic Ports, Her Activities Most Noticeable—German Cities Also Recovering

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Aug. 30.—From the point of view of traffic no sea has undergone such great changes during or since the war as the Baltic. The Baltic, surrounded by Norway, Sweden, Finland, Russia, Germany and Denmark, formed the only means of communication between these countries and the rest of Europe, Britain, America and the outside world. In consequence of the enormously growing activities of the countries listed, both in agricultural and other industrial production, the Baltic held an extensive number of well-used traffic routes, both passenger and freight. In fact the traffic between such ports as Petrograd, Reval, and Riga, the great pre-war outlets of western Russia, and the outside world would alone have kept the Baltic alive with ships. This without reckoning the sailings between Helsingfors, Windau, Libau, Danzig, Stettin, Stockholm and Copenhagen.

Today Finnish and Russian commerce is practically nil, German trade is little better, while the other countries are only just beginning to adapt themselves to an altered world. During the war the Baltic, apart from naval activity, carried considerable traffic between Russia and the Allies; the Scandinavian countries were able to carry on with Germany any trade they pleased, practically without fear of allied interference.

Petrograd Now Recovering
As regards post-war activities in Baltic shipping Petrograd is only just recovering. Prior to its reopening, cargoes which normally would have been discharged at Petrograd, were unloaded either at Reval or Riga, and sometimes Memel, and sent inland to Russia through Estonia, Latvia or Lithuania. The Soviet was aware of this traffic and endeavored to entice it to Petrograd by granting certain concessions, such as the provision of labor for the unloading of freight, the guarantee of a definite period of discharge and freedom from harbor dues. These concessions have been partly effective and Petrograd is beginning to resume some of its pre-war harbor activity.

Reval, from the close of the war up to the reopening of Petrograd to international traffic, held premier place among the eastern Baltic ports. Now that cargoes may be sent direct to the Soviet port instead of being discharged at Reval and smuggled through Estonia to Russia, a large proportion of the traffic has been lost, for it must be remembered that Reval is in Estonia, one of the newly created states and of little productive significance so far. Reval's main business now is passenger traffic between Russia, Germany, Finland and Scandinavia.

Position of Riga
Riga in Latvia, another new state has been very much in the same position as Reval. Here cargoes consigned to various destinations in Russia were unloaded and sent inland via Dvinsk to Moscow. Riga was the port to which the bulk of the food destined for the relief of the starving Russian areas was sent. Now that Petrograd has been reopened the other Latvian ports, Windau and Libau, will lose by far the greater part of their Russian traffic, especially as they are not linked up direct by rail with Moscow. In fact, the Windau traffic must travel via Riga to Moscow and that from Libau via Vilna and Minsk, or via Riga. Similarly the traffic between Reval and Moscow must go via Petrograd, while Riga has a direct line and is thus placed advantageously with regard to freight consigned to inland Russia.

Turned to Finland, her chief port is Helsingfors, and this center is in a similar position to Petrograd; that is to say, it is just recovering from almost complete idleness, and is being

utilized to send to Germany and other countries the products of Finnish industry, chiefly consisting of raw timber and various articles constructed of wood. Apart from this freight, Helsingfors forms a passenger port for Britain, America and Germany; in fact, many visitors to Russia prefer to disembark at Helsingfors and proceed to Petrograd or Moscow by rail.

Danzig Now Free Port
The most active by far of the Baltic ports is Danzig which, formerly German, is now free. The war has here wrought more changes than in any other port on the Baltic. Danzig activity is, of course, largely a result of the Polish trade. Twice as much net tonnage of shipping arrived at Danzig in 1921 as in 1913, while the net tonnage cleared was in very nearly the same proportion.

Of the German ports, Stettin and Königsberg are showing the greatest powers of recovery. Stettin is utilized chiefly as a communicating center between Berlin and Russia, while Königsberg is the only port of east Prussia, now separated from Germany by the Danzig area and Poland. Lubek and Warnemünde are still practically idle and depend largely for their reawakening on the revival of trade with Finland and Russia. As to the future of the Baltic as a trading sea, much depends on the revival of the Russian, Finnish, and Polish industries, and also the settlement of several outstanding boundary questions. So far there seems very little sign of co-operation between the states which are so interdependent, and until such time as each ceases to fight for economic superiority and recognizes that individual stability is conditioned by industrial and trade revival in her neighbors, the Baltic once the busiest sea in the world will remain almost unused.

SANCTION FOR EXHIBITION
WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—President Harding has signed the Congressional resolution giving Federal Government sanction to the Sesqui-Centennial Exhibition to be held in Philadelphia in 1926 and providing for an invitation to foreign nations to participate.

INDEX OF THE NEWS

AUGUST 30, 1922

General

League to Consider Austria's State..... 1
Greece Hampered by Help to Turks..... 1
Danzig's Trade Improving..... 1
Threat to Allies Seen in Bonus Plan..... 1
Sabotage Follows Strike Peace Failure..... 2
Printing Craftsmen Choose Buffalo..... 2
League's Evolution Encouraged..... 3
Soviet Restores Political Exile..... 3
Americans See Europe by Air..... 3
Anthracite Peace Seems Imminent..... 4
Arboretum Official Back From Abroad..... 4
Polish Proves Problem..... 5
Sir J. Cook Becomes Burgess..... 5
Effort to Improve Farming in India..... 5
Teaching of Chinese Students Advised..... 5
British Sale of Honors to be Eliminated..... 6
American Mission May Go to Russia..... 6
Refunds Maintain High Chicago Rents..... 6
Enemy Property Custodian Busy..... 6
Australia to Have "One Big Union"..... 7

Financial

New Bond Financing Light..... 9
Railway Earnings..... 9
Eastman Kodak Affairs..... 9
Nebraska State Banks' Condition..... 9
Many Stocks Record New High..... 10
Stock Market Quotations..... 10
Consolidated Gas at New High..... 11
Trading in Hides Moderate..... 11
British Program of Economy..... 11

Sports

Tilden and Richards Win..... 12
U. S. Wins Walker Golf Cup..... 12
Herbert Pony Polo Play..... 12
Major League Baseball..... 12
National Archery Championship..... 13

Features

When Tennessee Women Go Calling..... 6
The Peasant Women of Poland Today..... 7
The Page of the Seven Arts..... 8
Book Reviews and Literary News..... 16
Home Forum Page..... 17
True Words of Fraise..... 17
Editorials..... 18

GREECE HAMPERED BY HELP TO TURKS

Complaints Made of Attitude of France, Italy and Russia—Slight Greek Loss

By Special Cable
ATHENS, Aug. 30.—According to well-informed circles the abandonment of the position of Afium-Karahissar by the Greek army must be regarded as a consequence of the political attitude adopted by certain of the great powers regarding the Angora Government, which, thanks to their support and also that of Soviet Russia has acquired a great number of airplanes, heavy artillery and a plentiful supply of munitions.

Greece is prevented in the meanwhile, even the right of the search of vessels which are helping the enemy. The Greek army had to fight in reality the forces of France, Italy and Russia. On the other hand it is reported that the Greek army would have evacuated



Map Shows the Town of Afium-Karahissar, Which Greek Troops Were Forced to Evacuate by the Turks

Afium-Karahissar sooner or later, because of the autonomy of Ionia imposing a more compact military zone. The evacuation took place in great order and practically without contact with the enemy. Only a very slight loss was suffered by the Greek army, the morale of which is excellent.

Press Blames Government

LONDON, Aug. 30.—(By The Associated Press)—Morning newspapers comment with grave concern on the resumption of fighting in Asia Minor between the Turkish Nationalists and Greeks, and there is a chorus of condemnation of the British Government's Near East policy, which the newspapers variously describe as vacillating and evasive.

The question of why the Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, and the Foreign Office are supporting Greece also is raised. One paper, The Daily News, says the Near East situation is developing into a serious menace to the peace of the world.

Eski-Shehr Captured

PARIS, Aug. 30.—(By The Associated Press)—The capture by the Turkish Nationalists of Eski-Shehr, the chief stronghold of the Greeks, on the Asia Minor fighting front, was reported in Paris official circles this evening. The Turkish advance is being continued, the advices state, and has now reached more than 40 miles in depth.

COAL LOADINGS IMPROVE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Reports received by the Association of Railway Executives showed 22,178 cars loaded with coal Saturday, the largest number to that date since the strike began. There were 117,730 cars loaded last week.

BEER-WINE PROGRAM ADVANCED AS MEANS TO STOP BOOTLEGGING

Rational America League Pledges Itself to Work Against Men in Congress Who Fail to Seek Dry Law Modification

OBJECT DECLARED TO BE TO GIVE
VOTERS CHANCE TO RECORD WILL

Latest Wet Organization Claims Membership of More Than 22,000, With Branches Already Working Rapidly in Five States

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—"We do not believe in threats—but if we find a representative of the people in Congress who is not working for modification of the Volstead Act when he was put there by people who want such modification, we will take appropriate action."

That is the declaration of Robert W. White, president of the Rational America League, one of the most recent and active of the organizations working on a platform of "beer and light wines," which has set up headquarters in Washington for the purpose of keeping a watchful eye on what Congress does in matters involving the Eighteenth Amendment and its enforcement. The league stresses the fact that it does not favor repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, but believes that "legalization of beer and light wines will make it possible to really enforce the law and cut out the illegal liquor traffic."

Upon this basis it is appealing to the voters of the country for support in the effort to put in Congress men who "will accurately represent the will of the people upon this question"—it being taken for granted that the will of the people is to insure the weakening of the Volstead Act.

"To Give People a Chance"

"The chief object of the league," explained Mr. White, "is to find out just what the people want. So far there has been no dependable canvass of public opinion." The league is following along the line of argument adopted by practically all wet organizations, that the Eighteenth Amendment was adopted through the tactics of an "organized minority," and that the people have never had a chance to express themselves on the question. This chance the Rational America League is undertaking to supply. According to Mr. White, "only one person in ten" is in favor of absolute prohibition—the estimate being based on personal observations made during his trips to various states in the interests of the league.

The Rational America League has established a close connection with Representative John Philip Hill (R.) of Maryland, Representative George H. Tinkham (R.) of Massachusetts, and other leaders of the wet forces in Congress, who are contributors to the official organ of the league—a monthly publication known as the "Rational American." It has, indeed, set itself up as a connecting link between the people and Congress on the liquor question.

"When we find out how the people in a certain district stand on the question of beer and light wines we are going to hold their representatives in the national government responsible for voting accordingly," said Mr. White, "and we are going to let them know just how their constituents stand."

Prohibition "Too Drastic"
"We believe that the American people want beer and light wines and that their will should prevail. Absolute prohibition is too drastic a step to be taken all at once, and that is why it has not worked."

The inference is that by allowing the people an unlimited quantity of liquor of limited alcoholic content they would become accustomed gradually to the idea of prohibition and at some happy day in the future be prepared for complete prohibition. Just how allowing them such alcoholic beverages as beer and wine for a certain number of years is going to make the country desire to do away with them eventually is not explained.

Mr. White advanced the theory that the Volstead Act was in reality put through in all its strictness by the brewing interests in order to make people discontented.

"They knew that there was no surer way to make people demand a drastic revision of the law and repeal of the whole Eighteenth Amendment than to make the restriction so absolute that they would chafe under its impossible provisions," he asserted, the inference this time being that the Rational America League was allying itself with the foes of the liquor interests in trying to foil this clever scheme of the brewers, by weakening the Volstead Act.

Since its organization last spring, the league has grown rapidly and now has branch organizations working in New York, Ohio, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, California, Indiana and Michigan. The membership is estimated at something more than 22,000, and is asserted to be growing by leaps and bounds. About 150 members a day are joining in New York City alone, it is stated.

"To Promote Respect for Law"

The obligations of membership are the payment of annual dues of \$1, and a pledge to support the "principles of the league," which are outlined as follows: to foster and uphold the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, to encourage 100 per cent Americanism, to promote respect for law, to encourage the enactment of good and statesmanlike legislation, and to discourage the enactment of

(Continued on Page 13, Column 8)

shortsighted and ill-considered legislation. The last provision is more specifically defined as an "amendment of the Volstead Act so as to permit the manufacture and consumption of beers and wines of moderate alcoholic content, the most practical and necessary step toward the establishment of law enforcement, respect for the law, and the practice of temperance."

Mr. White, who has been prominent in legislative work for the Navy League and who is connected with an

New York Convention Delegates Facing Solid Wet Slates in Both Major Parties

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—A solid wet delegation will be sent to Congress from New York County to represent its 6,000,000 citizens, unless drastic action is taken by the delegates to the two major political party conventions next month.

The list of congressional candidates designated by the county committees of the two parties, affords no choice to the dry voter. It proves that the Christian Science Monitor was correct in pointing some days ago to an alarming unanimity of opinion and action on the party of local political leaders. For these leaders have now succeeded in getting wet men who will oppose wet men on the two tickets.

Tammany Men Pledged

New York County has 12 of the 43 seats allotted to this State in the National House of Representatives. The entire list designated by the Democratic Party is avowedly wet. Representatives of Tammany Hall stated today that every one of the Democratic congressional candidates has taken the pledge demanded by the party's city committee to work for a modification of the Volstead Law.

Five of the Democratic candidates have already proved themselves to be opposed to prohibition by their work as members of the House of Representatives. They are Daniel J. Rorand, Christopher D. Sullivan, W. Bourke Cochran, John D. Carey, and Anthony J. Griffin. The new men designated are Samuel Dickstein, David H. Knott, John A. Boylan, Herman A. Metz, Samuel Marx, Henry Frank, Roy S. Weller.

The Republicans have designated five of the present representatives, Nathan D. Perlman, Thomas J. Ryan, Ogden L. Mills, Walter M. Chandler, Martin C. Anson. All of these men have wet records in Congress and Mr. Chandler admitted to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that in speeches which he has been making on Chautauqua platforms this summer he has been advocating light wines and beer.

The new designations are Ralph Ceretta, Joseph Lew, Murray Firstman, John C. O'Connor, Albert E. Schwartz, Charles E. Connolly, and Walter Cohen, who has declined the designation.

Declines to Take Stand

Ignorance as to the attitude of these candidates on prohibition is expressed in official Republican quarters. The New York County Republican organization will take no stand on prohibition until after the state convention in Albany on Sept. 27, according to Samuel S. Koenig, county chairman. Mr. Koenig is a strong prohibitionist, a man that he decided to state even his own attitude on the question "until after the state convention." Referring to the resolution of the Democratic city executive committee requiring all congressional candidates to commit themselves to work for a modification of the Volstead law, he said:

"We are not going to do anything

advertising firm in Buffalo, said that he is receiving no salary for his work as president of the League, and that the money received from membership dues goes to pay the expenses and salaries of state organizers and field agents who are busy "rounding up public sentiment."

It is frankly stated in the official organ of the league that "Since it is our purpose to conserve funds as far as possible for campaign purposes, volunteer work is encouraged."

like that. The only candidates which we name are the judges and they have no right to declare themselves wet or dry. The issue is no concern of theirs."

Mr. Koenig said he "does not keep in touch with individuals" and therefore could not tell the attitude of any candidates for Congress.

Known Drys Missing

The Anti-Saloon League was more communicative. William H. H. Brown, its secretary, said: "If there is a dry candidate on the whole list for Congress of either of the two major parties I don't know him."

The Prohibition Party is expected to name a ticket in New York County, although it was too late with its petitions to get a place on the ballot in Brooklyn. However, since even the dry advocates admit that a Prohibition ticket has little chance to carry in New York County, the issue is squarely up to the delegates to the two major party conventions.

A prominent Republican said: "Obviously the leaders in the Republican Party are leaving it to the state convention platform to bind the candidates. In reality they are securing nominees who can be safely counted upon as wet. Furthermore they will make a supreme effort to secure a majority of wet delegates to the convention. Unless the dry advocates within the party take some drastic action, Albany will be a Democratic wet ticket will be opposed by a Republican wet ticket."

Dry Quis Is Issued

The Anti-Saloon League has sent its annual questionnaire to candidates, asking how they stand on prohibition. Congressional candidates are asked, if they will "favor and vote for any measure or measures designed to make more effective the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment which have the approval of a majority of the supporters of prohibition in Congress," and if they will "oppose and vote against any measure or measures designed to weaken the present enforcement laws which are opposed by a majority of the friends of prohibition in Congress." Candidates favoring legislation to permit beer and light wines are asked if they will confine their activities to amending the Constitution so as to permit the manufacture of beer and wine, or whether they will "favor legislation purporting to legalize the manufacture and sale of beer and wine by amending the present enforcement law."

Candidates for the Legislature are similarly asked if they will vote for measures which have the approval of, and against measures which are opposed by a majority of the friends of prohibition within the Legislature and in addition are asked if they will "favor and vote for legislation enabling cities, villages and towns to enact ordinances in aid of the enforcement of existing state and national laws and thereby enable them to place themselves officially on record behind the state and national laws which are binding upon such cities, villages and towns in any event."

Missouri Dry Leader Points to Gains in Legislature as Indication of Strength

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 30 (Special).—"The difference between the wet organization now building in Missouri and those that have gone before it, is that the wets are organizing on a permanent basis today. In the past they have had as many prominent people and have been as strong, but their organization was worked up for single campaigns and when the campaign was over it went to pieces."

This was pointed out to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by W. C. Shupp, who has wrestled here with the greatest brewers in the country. Mr. Shupp is the veteran superintendent of the Missouri Anti-Saloon League.

Though Missouri has been widely advertised as friendly to beer and wine through the renomination of James A. Reed, Mr. Shupp declared this was no true gauge of the Missouri situation.

Dry Gains in Legislature

On the contrary, he declared, the drys gained considerably in Missouri at the primary. "I can't see any gains for the wets in the primary," he said. "The Legislature is dryer than it was. You can't lose what you haven't got. Mr. Reed has been Senator for 12 years and if he should be elected we won't be any worse off than we were before."

Missouri is not as wet as the rest of the country thinks, Mr. Shupp observed. Its Legislature is so dry that the wets made no attempt at the lower House in the present primary, and as regards the Senate they got only scattering replies to their questionnaire, including some Socialists, who did not figure politically.

Wet sentiment centers in St. Louis, where the walls of the world's greatest breweries tower in clusters

of huge fortress-like structures. St. Louis elects wet Congressmen and wet legislators, and the Anti-Saloon League lets these places go without a fight. "But Kansas City is dry, so voting in 1920 by 25,000," said Mr. Shupp. "Turning to the congressional situation, on which the wets of the country are concentrating in their effort to modify the Volstead Act, Mr. Shupp declared he felt certain that the drys would win everything but St. Louis, with the possible exception of the Ninth District."

Tide Toward Democrats

Missouri is naturally Democratic by many thousands and feeling is marked here that the swing is toward the Democrats. The wholesale Republican vote in St. Louis for the Democratic Senator, which saved him, is taken by drys to indicate that thousands of wet Republicans preferred a wet Senator who would stand by them in Washington.

"The element in the Democratic party not loyal to Woodrow Wilson, Germans, Irish and wets from both parties, combined to nominate Senator Reed," Mr. Shupp summarized. "A vast majority of the Administration Democrats will not vote for Reed in the election. There is an absolutely fixed line. That is of course the hopeful thing for us."

Of Senator Reed's Republican opponent, R. B. Brewster of Kansas City, there seems to be doubt on both sides. Mr. Brewster announced himself as "dry as the Eighteenth Amendment," but neither side appears to be certain as to just what he means.

"We do not have, strictly speaking, a membership," Mr. Shupp observed. "Our headquarters committee includes some of the most outstanding citizens of St. Louis. Among them are Christian Hermet, head of a leading milling company; Dr. A. H. Armstrong, secretary of the St. Louis Church Federation; the Rev. S. B. Campbell, secretary for the Methodist Episcopal Centenary work in the middle west; Clarence R. Comfort, head of a large printing company; E. S. Pillsbury, head of an electric company; the Rev. F. W. Wahl, pastor of a German Methodist Episcopal church, and Thomas Mellow, head of a foundry company."

Wets Express Satisfaction

The state wet organization feels satisfied with the results of its work in the recent congressional primary and hopes to double the number of wet

congressmen in the Missouri delegation with the November election.

The best spoke in the wets' wheel is Senator Reed, who has the Democratic renomination, though he is not expected to touch on the wet and dry issue in his campaign. He has a number of supporters who are "dry" and he tried to avoid antagonizing them.

The vigor with which the Missouri branch of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment is pushing the wet issue in the Congressional situation, is illustrated by its questionnaire, unique among wet questionnaires, in the middle west, in that it puts an unusual number of questions to the candidates. It follows:

LIGHT WINES AND BEER NOW—NO SALOONS EVER

Dear Sir: This questionnaire is sent to every candidate for public office in this State. Answers will be published, and refusal to answer will be given to the public through this organization. Let there be no quibbling on these questions, no evasion by any means. We believe in obeying the law. If this attitude should always prevail no bad law would ever be repealed. We ask categorical replies. We mean the inquiry shall reach the opinion of the candidate and make it public upon this great fundamental question of government.

1. Do you believe the Eighteenth Amendment should stand as it has been interpreted by the Supreme Court?

2. Do you believe the Eighteenth

Amendment is a good and wise measure?

3. Do you believe the Eighteenth Amendment should be repealed or modified?

4. Do you believe the Volstead Act is a good and wise law?

5. Do you believe the Volstead Act should be modified, and if so, how and to what extent?

6. Do you believe the right of police regulation should be reserved inviolably to the states?

7. Do you believe in the right of local self-government?

8. Do you believe the Federal Government should control the people of the states by summary laws?

9. Do you believe the individual can be made moral by law?

10. Do you believe every law should operate equally upon all classes of citizens?

11. If elected will you make or help to make the opportunity to repeal the Volstead Act?

In the event that an answer to this letter is not received by July tenth, this association will conclude that you are not in sympathy with the purposes of our organization.

The foregoing was sent to candidates for the United States Senate, for Congress and for the state Senate. Four candidates for the United States Senate answered the queries favorably to the Missouri branch, as did 22 candidates for Congress, including two women and 14 candidates for the state Senate. Ten of these 40 were Socialists.

Progressives in Wisconsin Lining Up to Beat Mr. La Follette Aided by Wets

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 30 (Special).—The realignment in Wisconsin politics, which has for its object the defeat of Robert M. La Follette, United States Senator, in the primaries Sept. 5, makes this campaign the most important in years.

Previous efforts to defeat Mr. La Follette have centered around a group of stalwart Republicans who have always opposed him, but as the Progressive candidate he was able to go to the people and win endorsement. Three have had occurred to change his status:

Alienated His Friends

1. His pro-German course before America entered the war, his defense of Germany on the day war was declared, and his failure to support America's course in the war drove from him many of the ablest Progressives in the State.

2. There is a strong feeling that his present term, the record on which the voters are asked to pass, has been barren of results so far as domestic issues are concerned. La Follette acting in the Senate merely as a voice of protest without accomplishing worth-while things.

3. His known support from the Nonpartisan League, his tacit acceptance of the Socialist endorsement after Victor L. Berger had succeeded in preventing the state Socialist convention from putting in the field a candidate against the Senate and his Cincinnati speech, in which he advocated giving Congress power to override a decision of the Supreme Court as to the constitutionality of a law, have aroused great numbers of voters to the belief that Mr. La Follette is himself a radical, with dangerous radical connections.

As a result, when this campaign was in the formative stage, Progressives who had been La Follette men were able to organize a real opposition to the Senator. The old stalwarts are acting with these Progressives, but do not in any way dominate the present movement.

Progressive Nominees

The Milwaukee convention, composed of 1000 delegates from all parts of the state at which the Citizens' Republican State conference was organized, adopted a progressive platform very similar to what Mr. La Follette might have stood on 10 years ago. The nominees, William A. Gannfield for Senator, and William J. Morgan for Governor, with a complete state ticket, are all Progressives.

Mr. Gannfield is an educator and student of political science who is making a splendid impression with the voters. His personal platform includes a reasonable tariff, support of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway, the use of good will and cooperation in the settlement of Labor difficulties.

Mr. Morgan, as attorney-general, has made a reputation for breaking up illegal price-fixing combinations. He has the support of the former service men, who were aroused by Governor John J. Blaine's action in permitting Kate Richards O'Hare to speak in the state capital.

Lined Up With Wets

The dry-wet issue has entered the campaign through the attempt to organize the wet voters for Messrs. Blaine and La Follette and the candidacy in the Republican primary of an avowed wet candidate for Governor, A. C. McHenry, Mayor of Oshkosh. The Gannfield-Morgan forces hold that so long as the 18th Amendment stands liquor cannot be purely a state issue and that the attempt to make it appear as such is wholly false.

This stand has met the question in a fairly successful way. It is only where the wets have been able to hook up the question with class and racial prejudices that their efforts will count.

As things stand toward the end of the primary campaign, Mr. Morgan has a good chance of defeating Governor Blaine. Mr. Gannfield's chances of being nominated are not so bright. Many voters who disagree with Mr. La Follette will vote for him because they have always done so. He will also get the votes of all the pro-Germans, radicals and others who feed on discontent.

Mr. Gannfield has a fighting chance. Even though he fails of nomination, if he is able to cut the tremendous La Follette majority of former years by less than 100,000 the Senator's foes will claim this is a rebuke and predict his ultimate defeat as only a matter of years.

In the Democratic primary there are two candidates for Governor, A. A. Bentley on a wet platform and Carl Mathie, who is dry in sympathy, but who is advocating a state-wide referendum in order to Wisconsin express in a petition to Congress its

Amendment is a good and wise measure?

3. Do you believe the Eighteenth Amendment should be repealed or modified?

4. Do you believe the Volstead Act is a good and wise law?

5. Do you believe the Volstead Act should be modified, and if so, how and to what extent?

6. Do you believe the right of police regulation should be reserved inviolably to the states?

7. Do you believe in the right of local self-government?

8. Do you believe the Federal Government should control the people of the states by summary laws?

9. Do you believe the individual can be made moral by law?

10. Do you believe every law should operate equally upon all classes of citizens?

11. If elected will you make or help to make the opportunity to repeal the Volstead Act?

In the event that an answer to this letter is not received by July tenth, this association will conclude that you are not in sympathy with the purposes of our organization.

The foregoing was sent to candidates for the United States Senate, for Congress and for the state Senate. Four candidates for the United States Senate answered the queries favorably to the Missouri branch, as did 22 candidates for Congress, including two women and 14 candidates for the state Senate. Ten of these 40 were Socialists.

House-to-House Canvass Planned for California to Save Enforcement Act

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 24 (Special Correspondence).—Announcement is made by the Anti-Saloon League here that it will start on Sept. 1 a house-to-house educational canvass in favor of the Wright Prohibition Enforcement Act. The intention is to have persons familiar with the Wright Act visit the homes of voters and explain the purpose and the necessity for an enforcement act.

The liquor interests, disguised as grape-growers, and in many counties, operating plainly as supporters of the return of wine and beer, have been carrying on a campaign along these lines for more than six months, so that many prohibition leaders and workers are beginning to feel that strong measures are needed to combat the campaign which the wets have been conducting since they first forced the Wright Act into a referendum.

The electorate will vote on the Wright Act on Nov. 7. If enough of the voters have been sufficiently educated in its real meaning and purpose, it will become the law. If the long-continued campaign of the liquor interests prevails, the act will be defeated, and there will be little or no possibility of putting a similar act through the Legislature for at least four years. The last Legislature, which passed the Wright Act, was divided as follows: Senate, 21 dry, 19 wet, the smallest majority possible in the upper house; Assembly, 46 wet, 34 dry; a majority of 12 for the wet interests—large enough to enable them to do whatever they wished.

There is a bare possibility that the Senate, in the coming term, will repeal the act, but there is little hope of any larger majority. Following the claims of the Anti-Saloon League, that the wet majority in the Assembly will be reduced to 44, and the dry minority increased to 36; this is the best that can be hoped.

Wets "Half Million" Petition Is Paraded Through Streets of Chicago on Way to Capital

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—The fruit of the labor of the wets for many months to enroll the anti-prohibition sentiment of Illinois was exhibited to downtown Chicago today. Shortly before noon a big motor truck started to roll through the Loop, carrying the petition, reported by the wets to contain 550,000 names.

"This truck contains the signatures of more than 500,000 voters of Illinois who endorse the proposed modification of prohibition laws to legalize the use of light wines and beers for home consumption," said the canvas legend on its sign, and below, "Governments derive their just power from the consent of the governed."

Piled high in small boxes, ready for presentation to the Secretary of State, lay the signatures of thousands of citizens to petitions asking that the beer and wine question be placed on the November ballot. The present administration policy in dealing with the latter was said to be a strict enforcement of existing laws guaranteeing safety of life and property and maintenance of necessary public service.

INDIANA PAPER TO SUSPEND
FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 30.—The Fort Wayne Evening Star, started one year ago by the Journal-Gazette Company, will suspend publication next Saturday, it was announced last night. The announcement in the Press and also in the News-Sentinel, another evening paper, said that by "mutual agreement it has been decided to clarify the Fort Wayne newspaper situation."

word was given, the bandsmen tooted vigorously in the presence of their hirsers and without a shout the wets' ship started for the state capital.

Dry Candidates Running Ahead in Returns of Montana Primary

HELENA, Mont., Aug. 30 (Special).—Burton K. Wheeler, attorney for the dry forces in the State, was running well ahead of the two wet candidates for the Democratic senatorial nomination on early returns from yesterday's Montana primary. His two competitors, Judge James F. O'Connor and Hugh Wells, were both avowed wet candidates and ran on wet platforms. Mr. Wheeler was the Democratic candidate for Governor two years ago.

In the Republican primary Wellington D. Rankin, attorney-general, and Congressman Carl W. Riddick were running closely together. Mr. Rankin was dry and Mr. Riddick for law enforcement.

Washington G. McCormick, Republican candidate to succeed himself in Congress from the First District, who was for law enforcement, led his rivals on first returns. John M. Evans, Democrat and avowed dry candidate in the same district, was also to the fore.

In the Second District Scott Leavitt, Republican dry candidate, was ahead, with James M. Burlingame, Republican law enforcement candidate, close behind. Preston B. Moss, a dry Democrat, looked likely to get the nomination of his party from this district.

Bayard Nomination Leaves Delaware Drys Unrepresented

DOVER, Del., Aug. 30 (Special).—Thomas F. Bayard, former city solicitor of Wilmington and a son of Thomas F. Bayard, United States Senator and ambassador to Great Britain and Secretary of the President Cleveland's Cabinet, has been nominated by the Democratic state convention for the long and short terms in the United States Senate and will be Senator Coleman du Pont's opponent in November. Former Judge William H. Boyce was named Representative.

Mr. Bayard is a national official of an organization opposed to prohibition represented by Henry R. Isaacs, state chairman, and the three county chairmen, all of whom favored a dry plank in the state platform.

In the battle on this issue fought out in the state committee, the wets won 10 to 13. As Mr. DuPont favors a modification of the Volstead Act, the dry voters of Delaware have no leading candidates, both the senatorial nominees being favorable to light wines and beer.

Women Resent Wets' Appeal for Anti-Volstead Recruits

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 30.—American women today stand as solidly behind enforcement of the Volstead law as ever declared officials of the Women's Christian Temperance Union replying to the call of Maj.-Gen. Daniel Appleton, vice-president of the New York Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, for 1000 women recruits for anti-Volstead army.

The W. C. T. U. cites resolutions passed by the Young Women's Christian Association, League of Women Voters, National Business and Professional Women's Association, National Women's Trades Union, Mothers' Congress, Parent-Teacher Association, and General Federation of Women's Clubs, each favoring enforcement of the law at national meetings held during the year.

RAIL STRIKE PEACE FAILURE FOLLOWED BY HEAVY SABOTAGE
(Continued from Page 1)

Congress, but in drafting the distribution bill, the Interstate Commerce Committee abandoned it, announcing at the same time that it had acted with Presidential approval.

Leaders said the Johnson and Anderson proposals would be thrown out on points of order as not germane to the bill itself, and that both would be defeated if put to a vote.

Announcement of the plan to attach a federal operation clause to the coal distribution bill came after it had been made known at the White House yesterday that the President still held that such a grant of power was desirable in order to strengthen the Administration's hold on the industrial situation, although at this time he foresaw no such grim public necessity as alone would move him to exercise this authority.

The President was said to believe that the anthracite coal industry shortly would be put on the same basis of rapid recovery in production that the bituminous mines have reached, and that the railroad situation then would be left as the only problem. The present administration policy in dealing with the latter was said to be a strict enforcement of existing laws guaranteeing safety of life and property and maintenance of necessary public service.

PRINTING HOUSE CRAFTSMEN WILL MEET NEXT IN BUFFALO

John J. Deviny of Washington Is Elected President—Important Resolutions Adopted

Buffalo, N. Y., was chosen as the next convention city and John J. Deviny of Washington was elected president for 1923 at today's business session of the International Association of Printing House Craftsmen meeting in Boston in connection with the Graphic Arts Exposition. Close co-ordination of the administrative and manufacturing divisions of the printing industry was discussed by Walter J. Phillips of Boston and Charles Heale of New York. A. J. Phillips of Boston spoke briefly on New England printing. Several resolutions important to the trade were passed, which closes the convention, the business having been contracted into three days.

Mr. Phillips said the yearly financial loss to printing was great because of lack of team work between the executive and manufacturing branches as well as between the composing room and print shop. Money in the printing business is made chiefly in two ways; by making correct prices to the customer and then manufacturing at a minimum of cost, because the profit on anything is always the difference between the gross cost and the net selling price.

"The highly competitive period through which we are passing," said Mr. Phillips, "necessitates not only delivering to the customer the ordinary article in a perfect manner, but it is the business of executives to create new ideas, new places of publicity which will attract business to his industry. Printing has been recognized as the mother of progress, because every other industry is so largely dependent upon the product of the printing press to create demands for their goods. An honest executive, co-ordinating all the divergent interests and kinds of work in his establishment into a unit, is best prepared to initiate new ideas, stimulating greater demand for commercial advertising and job printing and bringing business to his establishment."

Advised to Let Work Flow
"The printer to be successful must not only print well the things wanted by the customer, but he must show what further advertising will do, and then produce these new, attractive and appealing things in a way to vindicate his ideas."

Mr. Heale advised executives to let their work flow past their desk and not let it pile up there as the majority of printing executives are inclined to do. He said the successful executive in printing knew men and machines on a quality standard basis and that the responsibility for making experts to take subordinate positions as well as commanding constant knowledge of hourly costs on operations, non-productive ratios, etc., devolved upon the executive.

The convention passed a resolution recommending placing cases on the free list, because, it was noted, 90 per cent of the total consumption of cases in the United States is used for coating paper, and domestic supplies are inferior and inadequate.

Support of the Kelly bill now pending in Congress was given. This bill provides for reduction in postage rates on second class mail, the only wartime rates remaining in effect since the several modifications of the War Revenue Act of 1917.

Graphic Arts Building
The resolution favoring the erection of a permanent Graphic Arts Building in Philadelphia for the housing of all world exhibits of the products, processes and history of printing and allied industries and arts was passed. The structure will occupy a place in the allied arts group to be built for the Sesqui-Centennial World's Exposition in 1926.

The Graphic Arts Exposition is interesting thousands of visitors who are given opportunity to study first hand the various processes of paper making, printing and engraving. The miniature paper mill, turning out dry sheets of paper from rag pulp and the box folding machines running off bundles of "knockdown" boxes, at high speed, are features of the exposition. Last-minute entries have swelled the total number of booths to more than 200, displaying finished products in many lines.

In conjunction with the exposition the Boston Public Library is showing, in the exhibition room of the central library, Copley Square, a selection from its own books and prints, illustrating the rise and progress of the graphic arts. Examples of early printing in originals and fac-simile reproductions, both in book forms and innumerable are displayed.

Besides rare prints, wood engravings, mezzotints and aquatints, a number of privately printed works on the history of printing and engraving.

SOONER OR LATER everyone comes to the time when a sum of money is an essential factor in his affairs—if he has it all is well—if not, he may be faced by a serious problem.

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Yera

LEAGUE OF NATIONS' EVOLUTION ENCOURAGED BY SUPPORTERS

No Thought of "Super-State" Found at Geneva Assembly—Article Ten to Be Discussed

The following is the first of three articles on the League of Nations by Stanley High, who recently was in Geneva as representative of The Christian Science Monitor. In these articles Mr. High will (1) give some of the background of the Third Meeting of the Assembly, which convenes on next Monday; (2) review, in brief, the outstanding achievements to the credit of the League, and (3) consider the chief questions which will be brought before the present meeting of the Assembly.

By STANLEY HIGH

The Hotel National in Geneva is not an easy place to find. In the first place, there is a strange absence of the barred-door-with-an-armed-guard-asking-for-your-pass atmosphere which in Europe usually pervades the walled vicinity of things official. And this lack of the conventional marks by which a traveler in foreign capitals is wont to find his way to everything governmental makes the unbarred approach to the League of Nations hard to distinguish from a good many other hotels located along the lake front at Geneva. But there is something in the atmosphere about the Hotel National which seems to symbolize international good will.

The gates to the gardens are always open. So, also, are the entrances to the hotel itself. I discovered later that there is an official entrance through which, when under escort, one is conducted. But I had no escort and since the great French windows opening from the first floor onto the wide portico were open, I entered through them, stepping into a large office where many clerks were working at the myriad files which line the walls.

International Friendliness

This international friendliness is evident elsewhere than in the approaches to the Hotel National. It is particularly evident among the men and women officially connected with the League. They are, as one might expect, the League's most enthusiastic proponents. Most of them are young. Most of them are idealistic. They are of many nationalities. But in their own field of work all of them are experts. And they are closest to the League. They know what it is doing. They believe in what it is capable of doing. Therefore, they speak with some authority.

And, strange to say, among them I heard no arguments for the League of Nations "über alles." Being so close to the League, its faults were too apparent to allow any delusions to arise concerning it. Being so close to the League, they were somewhat too occupied with the jobs which the League was doing to hold mass meetings in its behalf.

The men I met invariably had to be called away from the telephone, or some committee meeting, or the dictation of some report and, from what I gathered, I was to be allowed to judge concerning the League by the courteous impatience they revealed to get back again to their work.

Ready for Better Plan

These men and women—all of them—are believers, not in the League, but in the idea of international co-operation which it represents. One fact is fairly evident from the talks I had with them:

Whenever the President of the United States, or an eminent jurist from Chile or any other potentate, high or low, comes forward with a better plan for the League, the idea of effective operation these men and women will be the first to join in the dismantling of the old machinery and in the construction of the new, be it called a league, an association, a super-league-tribunal or what not.

Meanwhile, in the absence of any "better plan" the League is a terminology, keep on "sawin' wood."

League Is Plastic

Both the Covenant of the League of Nations and the organization which has evolved from it are based upon a recognition of this open-mindedness. There is nothing "hard and fast" about either. Both are plastic and capable of continual evolution toward greater efficiency in accomplishing those things for which the League idea stands. Nor have the many activities of the League evoked of political dogmatism such as might characterize the decisions of a "super-state." Those who have opposed the League of Nations on the basis of objections to various articles in the Covenant in its original form entirely overlook this fact.

The League of Nations, as first proposed, was little more than a plan by means of which the nations of the world might be brought together in temporary agreement to determine means by which they might be brought together permanently.

With this point of agreement as a beginning it remains for the members to make clear other grounds of agreement and through the process of evolution the League will become that which it was originally designed to be: a world assembly dealing with the whole, vast range of common problems and interests which have resulted from the world's increasing interdependence.

Article X Discussed

In this matter of open-mindedness in regard to the League Covenant, take, for instance, the new meaning which has been given Article X. Now Article X, it must be understood, was pushed into the foreground as a result of the agitation in the United States. Elsewhere it was regarded as an elastic and flexible agreement in the sense in which it was originally intended. In view of the widespread discussion of a pact of non-aggression for all Europe based on Article X, and in view, also, of Canada's proposal at the last meeting of the Assembly to delete it entirely, the question of Article X has been given priority at the next, third annual, meeting of the Assembly, next Monday, in Geneva.

In regard to the Canadian proposal, a committee of the first assembly prepared a resolution in which many of

the misunderstandings concerning its scope are cleared away.

It is pointed out that the Canadian interpretation of Article X as involving a recognition of the legality of the territorial status quo and obligations on the members of the League to guarantee its permanent maintenance is the result of a very general tendency to exaggerate the scope of the obligations imposed by it.

The Question of Troops

In the second place, it is often asserted that Article X binds the members of the league, by the fact of their adherence to the Covenant, to place their military forces at the disposal of the council to be used in any part of the world where aggression has occurred. In answer to this, it is pointed out by the committee of the assembly that the council is only empowered to make recommendations.

The nature of the recommendations addressed to each member will depend entirely on political and geographical circumstances. To ask America to aid in the suppression of aggressive South African tribes would, doubtless, serve as fodder for senatorial cannon. To ask England to co-operate in such a move would, on the other hand, be accepted as a means for protecting England's interests. And were the United States requested to join with Canada and Mexico against, say, some South American menace the case, again, would be entirely of a different nature.

An Essential Part

Article X, moreover, merely seeks to protect the territorial status quo against violence. If any change is to be made the whole theory upon which the League is based argues in favor of a change by conference rather than a change by war. If aggression is to be as easy as the League is to be, in no way, to respect its basic purpose, then the organization, itself, had better be dissolved. "Article X," in the words of this report, "is an essential part of the system inaugurated by the Covenant. . . . Many states see in the guarantee which it implies the best means of securing their integrity and their independence and the counter part of the plan for the reduction of armaments."

The proposal, upon which the Assembly will vote during next week, is a significant expression of the whole League idea. "The purpose of Article X is not to perpetuate the territorial and political organization as established and existing at the time of the conclusion of the recent peace treaties. Modifications may be introduced by various legitimate means and even by war provided that the peaceful methods laid down in the Government have been exhausted. The Covenant recognizes such a possibility. The purpose of Article X is to affirm the principle that for the future the civilized world will not tolerate acts of aggression as a means of altering the territorial status and political independence of the states of the world."

Not alone in this regard, but in others, the members of the League of Nations have been setting about it to adapt the Covenant and the organization of the League to the increasingly intricate demands being made upon it. Probably the most hopeful indication of the real strength of the League is to be found in this open-mindedness which seems to be characteristic of the League's approach to the problem of making itself an effective agency of international co-operation.

TRANS-ZAMBESIA RAILWAY OPENED FOR PASSENGERS

BEIRA, East Africa, July 28 (Special Correspondence)—The Trans-Zambia Railway, completing through connection with the Nyasaland Protectorate, is now open for general traffic. The journey between Beira and Blantyre at first will take 26 hours. Later on, when the service is running smoothly, and the crossing by ferry over the Zambezi at Murrays to Chindio becomes normal, the through journey both up and down will be limited to a run of 24 hours each way.

The outstanding feature of the service is that a business man will be able to complete his business in Blantyre and be back in Beira in six days, and yet have three days clear to do it in, while the Nyasaland in a hurry will be able to leave Blantyre Friday night and have Sunday and Monday in Beira, and yet be back in Blantyre within four days.

The cost of traveling between Beira and Blantyre and vice versa by the railway is another factor in the journey, which is hardly less remarkable when the expensive trip of the past by way of Chindio is taken into consideration. While the train fare to and from Beira and Blantyre through Chindio amounted to no less than £15—first by coaster to Chindio, then up the river by sternwheeler to Chindio and thence by rail to Blantyre—the through fare all the way by rail (first class) will only be half that amount.

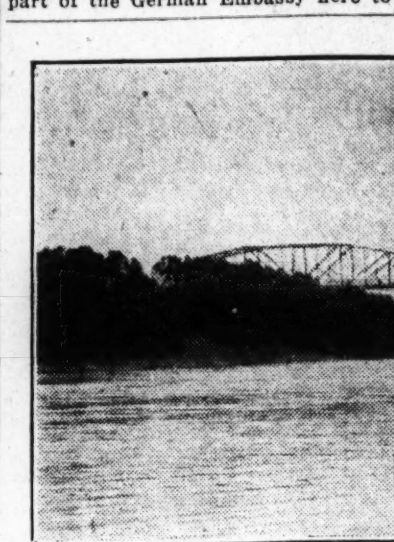
Therefore the opening of the new line revolutionizes the entire journey, not only as regards its cost but also as to the time taken—24 to 26 hours—as against from five to 15 days according to the state of the Zambezi and the fitting in of the steamer.

GRAIN PROFITEERING ALLEGED
WINNIPEG, Aug. 24 (Special Correspondence)—The complete abolition of the privately owned terminal elevator companies was urged by George Langley, president of the Saskatchewan Co-operative elevator company at a session of the Canada Board of Grain Commissioners here. Mr. Langley alleged the mixing of grain was being carried on in contravention of the provisions of the Canadian Grain Act, and that by this means the operators of these elevators were profiting to the extent of millions of dollars annually. He said further that when the act was framed, it was never intended that private companies such as those which exist today should be permitted to function.

GERMANS URGE TAX REMOVAL

Embassy in Washington Makes Recommendation to Berlin

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Aug. 30—Publication in the American press of disclosures from the German Embassy in Washington that the American press of discrimination against Americans and other foreigners in Germany has led to an urgent recommendation on the part of the German Embassy here to



International Bridge Between Madawaska, Me., and Edmundston, N. B.

the German Foreign Office that all special taxation on foreigners be abolished. It is recognized that such reports may seriously interfere with projected visits of Americans to Germany, which are sufficiently profitable without taxation.

In line with the action taken by Germany's diplomatic representatives in Washington is the strenuous protest registered by the Berlin Hotel Keepers Association against the imposition of proposed additional taxes on foreigners and a request made by the association that some of those now in force be removed.

In the meantime a strong campaign has been waged recently in the more prominent newspapers of Berlin for the removal of all special taxes on foreigners. The title of this article really should be "Prague-Iglau," or, after Kipling, "The Flight that Failed," for my first attempt at traveling by air between the capitals of Czechoslovakia and Austria was uncompleted. A later trial was more fortunate.

The company which operates between Prague and Vienna runs a continuous service through from Paris to Budapest in a single day whenever conditions permit. The Prague-Vienna section, when flown in the easterly direction, comes near the end of the day's run, and the start from Prague, therefore, is not scheduled to take place until 1:30 in the afternoon.

CHANGE PROPOSED IN ELECTORAL LAW

German Statisticians Want to Know How Women Vote

MANNHEIM, Aug. 8 (Special Correspondence)—Statisticians are clamoring for an amendment of the electoral law with a view to finding out how the women of Germany are using their vote. They propose the putting up of separate ballot boxes for men and women voters.

Most women voters are strongly against the proposed measure, which they look upon as an infringement on the secrecy of the election. On the other hand, some women urge that the measure might be of use, as the conservative parties, which before the enfranchisement of women were strongly anti-suffrage, would not dare to turn against woman suffrage if they knew for certain that it acts in their favor. In case a referendum on the suffrage laws should ever be considered.

RAIL POULTRY DEPOT WILL COST \$500,000

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Aug. 30—The Erie Railroad Company has announced plans for the largest poultry receiving yard in the world, to be built at Weehawken, N. J., at an estimated cost of \$500,000. The construction is soon to begin. The plans include a concrete house heated by steam and a new ferry line between the Weehawken yards and New York City.

The Erie is the largest carrier of live poultry entering New York. Many solid trainloads of chickens, ducks and geese, of 25 or 30 cars each, reach its present freight terminal daily. Because of the great jam of poultry wagons on its ferries transporting the live fowl to New York for the Kosher trade, other traffic has been interfered with seriously, and the new ferry line and terminal are expected to relieve the congestion.

WINNIPEG GREET ELKS OF CANADA

WINNIPEG, Aug. 22 (Special Correspondence)—More than 3000 Elks, attending the second annual convention of the Grand Lodge of Canada, received a hearty welcome in Winnipeg. From every part of Canada and Newfoundland the delegates came.

Between the sessions at which necessary business was transacted, amusement on a large scale was provided for the delegates by the Winnipeg lodge. A barbecue was held in the Stadium, one of the city's biggest gathering places. An all night initiation ceremony was preceded by a spectacular parade. At the final business session, Banff, Alberta, the famous Rocky Mountain pleasure resort, was selected as the venue for the 1923 convention. W. A. Cantelon, a lawyer of Vancouver, was selected Grand Exalted Ruler.

NEW INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE TO BE OPENED WITH CEREMONIES

MADAWASKA, Me., Aug. 30 (Special Correspondence)—There will be a formal opening of the International Bridge over the St. John River, between Madawaska, Me., and Edmundston, N. B., on Sept. 4 and it is expected that 10,000 persons will be present from outside points to witness the ceremonies.

This bridge is one of the finest linking up the two countries in the east.

Three bands will furnish music. The bridge will be of special service to motorists in both countries. The Governors of Maine and New Brunswick will be present and many other officials.

Madawaska is a small village in the northern part of the State where there is located an immigration inspector and a customs officer. It is unique in the fact that it has a

CIRCULATION MEN PLANNING SESSION

Association to Hold Semi-Annual Meeting in Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 30—Plans are under way for the semi-annual meeting of the Inter-State Circulation Managers Association to be held in the William Penn Hotel, Tuesday, Sept. 12. Various phases of work dealing with the circulation departments of

SOVIET RESTORES SYSTEM OF EXILE

Suspected Enemies of Government Said to Be Sent Away Under Great Secrecy

RIGA, Aug. 30 (By The Associated Press)—Revival by the Russian Soviet Government of the old Tsarist "administrative exile" has restored to the political police, the Cheka's successors, the power of dealing secretly with the Soviet's enemies.

The series of sudden arrests and exile without trial of scores of persons unfriendly to the Soviet régime or of those suspected of having counter-revolutionary tendencies has created a new mild reign of terror throughout the country, according to advices reaching here.

Banishment is understood to be limited to three years under the new decree. Scores of Mensheviks and a number of intellectuals have been thus dealt with in the last fortnight. In some instances prominent professionals were summarily hauled before the police and handed enough money to pay their fares to Riga or Berlin, being told to abandon their families and property and to leave Russia immediately.

Many of the exiles are being sent to the same places in Siberia where the Bolshevik leaders themselves were exiled under the Tsarist régime, according to information received here. (The Soviet Commissary of Justice, M. Karski, in a statement given out in Moscow last week, said none of the persons banished were being sent to far spots in Russia.)

The arrests are being carried out with such secrecy, and there is such an apparent lack of information at all government bureaux to which persons seeking knowledge of those arrested must apply, that even the foreign missions are having difficulty in learning the facts about nationals of their countries who disappear.

An Italian employee of the Italian trade mission in Moscow is said to have been kidnapped in the streets and taken to prison, officials denying all knowledge of his arrest until the head of the mission threatened to withdraw from Russia unless he was immediately released. The Russian Foreign Office freed the man, declaring it a case of mistaken identity.

The Social Revolutionists who are under suspended capital sentences have been removed to some secret prison, and their relatives are vainly inquiring as to what has become of them, petitioning the Government to relieve their anxiety.

FRANCE DECLARED TO HAVE THE SAME IDEAL AS AMERICA

WATERFORD, Pa., Aug. 30—France "treacherously pursues the ideal of justice and democracy, which is yours," Count Charles de Chambrun, acting counselor and chargé d'affaires ad interim of the French Embassy, declared in an address today at the unveiling of a monument to George Washington on the site of the historic French Fort La Boeuf. The statue represents Washington at the age of 24, when, as a colonel in the colonial army under Braddock, he visited the fort.

Citing "repeated" statements that France's military and naval expenditures are "excessive," Count de Chambrun declared, "these expenses, which are being reduced from year to year are at this moment less than those of the United States and 'almost one-half less than those of Great Britain.'"

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ARNOLD ARBORETUM OFFICIAL BACK FROM LONG TRIP ABROAD

Assistant Director Spent Two Years in Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Java, India and South Africa

Scores of books and hundreds of pamphlets have been added to the huge collection of horticultural literature at the Arnold Arboretum, connected with the Bussey Institute of Harvard University, as a result of the two years' trip from which the assistant director, E. H. Wilson, has just returned. The purpose of Mr. Wilson's travels, which took him to many foreign lands, including Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Java, India and South Africa was to establish more intimate connections between the Arboretum and other great gardens and arboreta of the world, as well as to add to the library of the institution and to increase its great collection of photographs.

Mr. Wilson carried his camera everywhere he went, and has brought back dozens of photographs of rare trees and shrubs. He experienced one great disappointment in this connection. While he was in Australia, he made two large shipments of photograph plates and herbarium specimens. They were expected to go on different boats, but as it happened both found their way on board the American ship Canastota, which was never heard from after it sailed from Melbourne.

Classifying Yet to Be Done

The rest of the material which Mr. Wilson sent home, including many additions to the Arboretum's herbarium, arrived in good condition. The labor of classifying and filing them yet remains to be done.

Mr. Wilson went to Australia by way of England, and stopped in that country on his way back, also visiting France. Many pictures were made in the forests of Australia which were found particularly interesting. These forests consist largely of eucalyptus trees, valuable for many purposes. At Melbourne and Sydney magnificent public gardens were found, as well as private gardens without number. It is an interesting fact, according to Mr. Wilson, that the flowers to be seen in Australia and other countries settled largely by English-speaking people are mostly the same as those to be seen in the home land. While some of the native flowers are grown, many of them are looked upon as too common for cultivation in the garden, but the hollyhocks, delphinium and the Canterbury bells of Europe and America have been imported in great numbers and are grown everywhere. For a time, the gladioli had a great wave of popularity in Australia, but now Mr. Wilson found that its popu-

larity is waning. Dahlias have supplanted it to a large extent in the affections of the people. Roses, too, have a prominent place in all the gardens. While the newer varieties are a year or two in reaching Australia, growers are keen about keeping up-to-date.

Mr. Wilson arrived in Queensland just in time to find the poinsettias at the height of their bloom. In Brisbane, poinsettias are used in the making of hedges, while specimen plants look like enormous sunshades. A remarkably fine garden sustained by the Government is to be found in Brisbane, a garden which is filled with gorgeous tropical plants, the cultivation of which is made easy by the salubrious climate.

Much Impressed with Conifers

Mr. Wilson was much impressed with the conifers of Tasmania, and made many pictures on that island. He says that the trees growing there include many curious old types which seem to be fast approaching extinction. He was surprised at the extent of the apple industry in Tasmania.

On his way to India, Mr. Wilson made a short stop at Java to see the famous gardens of Buitenzorg. Although these gardens are somewhat crowded, they contain a splendid collection of tropical plants, and offer botanists an unusual opportunity to study them. What impressed Mr. Wilson particularly in Java was the great amount of scientific work done at the Buitenzorg gardens. There are several experts there who have done work of the greatest importance to the development of the sugar and rubber industries in particular.

Mr. Wilson was handicapped a little in his visit to India because he arrived there in the rainy season, but is ready to substantiate the statement often made that Calcutta has one of the finest botanical gardens in the world.

As was to be expected, the directors of all the great gardens visited were well acquainted with the Arnold Arboretum, and extended a most cordial greeting to its representative, helping him in every way in his effort to increase the usefulness of the famous American institution by adding to its library, its photographic department and its herbarium. No attempt was made by Mr. Wilson on this journey to bring back new plants, partly because the flora of the regions visited would not endure the climate of New England and partly because of the restrictions on importing new plant material imposed by the Federal Horticultural Board at Washington.



Ernest H. Wilson

Assistant Director of the Arnold Arboretum, Connected With Harvard University

ANTHRACITE PEACE SEEMS IMMINENT

Duration of Proposed Contracts Said to Be Only Bar to Prompt Settlement

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (By The Associated Press).—When spokesmen for the anthracite operators and the miners' union left Washington in the early morning hours today, after an all-night conference, the only obstacle remaining to prevent resumption of hard coal production was said to be a dispute over the length of time wage contracts would run.

The mine operators, who have stoutly insisted that arbitration be adopted to fix permanent future wage levels, a proposal which John L. Lewis, the miners' chief, has flatly refused to consider, apparently abandoned the position in the informal discussions last night and early today after George Wharton Pepper and David A. Reed (R.), Senators of Pennsylvania, had given them assurances that Congress intended setting up a coal commission this winter which would investigate officially all phases of the industry and perhaps, in some measure, lay down a basis for wage payments.

The employers did, however, insist that if work were resumed with wartime wage scales in effect, against the levels of which they protest, the new contract would terminate on April 1, 1923, and that wages should be readjusted then. Mr. Lewis for the miners desired a much longer term through which to maintain the war-time wage rates which were in effect last April when work suspended in the anthracite regions. The tentative discussions ended with this disagreement unresolved, but with the arrangement to put the decision up to the responsible groups which speak for all the miners and all the employers concerned.

Before leaving Washington Mr. Lewis and S. D. Warriner, spokesman for the anthracite operators, conferred with John J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, and general optimism afterward was expressed. Agricultural markets for products of the Pacific southwest are broadened by the functions of the harbor, and the value of all products handled has increased from \$76,549,742 in 1916 to \$209,999,847 in 1921.

Bituminous Strike Is Ended in the Pittsburgh District

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 30.—The bituminous coal strike in the Pittsburgh district came to an end shortly after noon today, when the Pittsburgh Coal Company, the largest commercial producer of the region, signed an agreement with district officers of the United Mine Workers. This company was the last in the district to accept the union terms under the Cleveland agreement.

Theaters May Close Doors

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—Lee Shubert, the theatrical producer, announces that 50 of the Shubert theaters in this city will be forced to close their doors at the first cold snap unless an immediate coal supply is obtained. Other theater owners, although hard pressed for anthracite, said they expected to remain open.

"Theaters have no storage place for coal," said Mr. Shubert, "and for that reason we never have much of an advance supply on hand. We burn only anthracite and unless we can get some of this I don't see how we can remain open. I can't say exactly how

much coal we have on hand in the various theaters, but I do know that it is not enough."

President Is Urged to Act

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 30.—Governor J. Blaine of Wisconsin appealed to President Harding today to ask authority of Congress to take over and operate the coal mines of the Nation and the coal-carrying railroads as a necessary step to avert the possible "fatal consequences that are sure to come to the people of this State unless they get coal now."

"This power can be exercised and the movement of coal to the north-west started within 48 hours," Governor Blaine telegraphed to the President, saying that "The duty and responsibility, Mr. President, is in your hands."

LOS ANGELES HARBOR IS BUSIER EACH YEAR

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 25.—(Special Correspondence).—Los Angeles harbor is characterized as "the most important single factor in the economic life of the Pacific southwest" in a survey of the commerce at that port, made by the research departments of Los Angeles banks in which would investigate officially all phases of the industry and perhaps, in some measure, lay down a basis for wage payments.

During 1921, foreign trade passing through the harbor represented dealings with 59 foreign countries. Lumber and petroleum, from the standpoint of tonnage and value, were the largest items of that commerce, with food products in third place. Emphasis is placed by the survey on the fact that the Los Angeles harbor saves an immense sum in freight charges yearly for those residing in the Pacific southwest, and one example cited is that such saving on lumber alone during 1921 amounted to more than \$6,000,000.

Agricultural markets for products of the Pacific southwest are broadened by the functions of the harbor, and the value of all products handled has increased from \$76,549,742 in 1916 to \$209,999,847 in 1921.

SECRETARIES ATTEND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—Nearly 300 men and women secretaries of chambers of commerce of the United States and Canada are gathered here for the second annual session of the National School for Commercial Secretaries, which opened August 21 and will continue to September 2.

The school is being held by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the National Association of Commercial Organization Secretaries and Northwestern University. The attendance at this session is almost one-third larger than that of the first session last year.

The purpose of the school is to give secretaries an intensive two weeks course in the varied phases of commercial secretarial work. The staff of instructors is composed of authorities on chamber of commerce work, college and university professors and prominent business men.

Included in this year's list of students are more than a score of women who now are secretaries in chamber of commerce work or contemplate entering work of that nature.

ALASKAN COLLEGE TO OPEN
FAIRBANKS, Alaska, Aug. 30 (By The Associated Press).—All is in readiness for the opening here Sept. 18 of the farthest north college of this continent, the Alaska Agricultural College and School of Mines. Charles Earnest Bunnell is president.

Prospective Governor Told to Be 'At Home'

Alabama Executive Invites Candidate for Inspection

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 30 (Special Correspondence).—A notable step forward in the transfer of control of the government of Alabama from one governor to another, was the invitation issued by Gov. E. M. Kilby and accepted by Judge W. W. Brandon, the Democratic nominee, for a thorough investigation of all the State's institutions by both the Governor and Judge Brandon together, and the observation and investigation of any department of the state government by Judge Brandon at any time he sees fit. Governor Kilby's invitation was accepted by Judge Brandon for a date immediately following the general elections in November.

Governor Kilby's letter read in part: "Whenever you are in Montgomery between this and the time of your inauguration, I want you to be at home in this office, freely to inform yourself on any phase of the state government, not only my office but all departments at the capital."

In reply Judge Brandon said: "I desire to express to you my deep gratitude for your kind offer, which I shall certainly accept after the November election."

FORESTRY NEEDS URGED BY EXPERTS

Conference Under Auspices of New Hampshire Society Opens

KEENE, N. H., Aug. 30.—The Federal Government has already purchased 440,000 acres of forest land in the White Mountains and 1,600,000 acres in the southern Appalachians, said R. S. Kellogg, chairman of the National Forestry Program Committee, speaking today before the eleventh annual forestry conference under the auspices of the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests, in co-operation with the New Hampshire Forestry Commission.

Mr. Kellogg named fire prevention, forest planting, forest research and investigation and purchases of timber lands by the national, state and municipal governments, as the four cardinal points in an adequate program of forest conservation.

"The past two years," he asserted, "have seen notable progress in public appreciation of the necessity for making the timberlands of the United States continuously productive, and tangible results are being steadily achieved upon the basis of federal leadership and co-operation with the states."

The convention opened last night with a banquet at which Col. William B. Greely, chief forester of the United States, was the chief speaker. The convention will close on Friday. About 200 delegates are present.

AMERICAN CABLE COMPANIES ENTER BUSINESS ALLIANCE

NEW YORK, N. Y., Aug. 30.—The Postal Telegraph-Commercial Cable system and the All-America Cables, Inc., have entered into an alliance involving 50,000 miles of submarine cable, which not only provides for an exchange of traffic between the two systems but also provides that the agents and officers of each shall act as agents for the other, according to an announcement made yesterday by Clarence H. Mackay, president of the Postal Telegraph-Commercial Cables. Mr. Mackay said:

This agreement creates the greatest and most comprehensive American cable system, extending north to south from all parts of the United States and Canada to Central and South America, and from east to west from Europe to the Orient, involving a total cable mileage of 50,000 miles.

Every postal telegraph office and every commercial cable office will be an active agency for receiving and delivering messages from and to South America, via the All America Cables, just as if it was an actual All America Cables office, while every All America Cables office in the United States or in Central or South America will be an active agency for Postal Telegraph-Commercial Cables.

The Commercial Cable Company operates 17,301 miles of submarine cable in the Atlantic Ocean connecting with European points, and 1549 miles of cable is operated by the Commercial Cable Company of Cuba between New York, Miami and Havana.

The Commercial Pacific Cable Company operates 10,016 miles of cable between San Francisco and Shanghai. The All America Cables, Inc., operates 20,618 miles of cable between the United States and Central and South America.

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6 PARK SQUARE, BOSTON
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Flowers Telegraphed Promptly to All Parts United States and Canada

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Emboss Your Own Stationery
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Prime Minister May Attend League Meeting

By The Associated Press
Geneva, Aug. 30

M. LLOYD GEORGE, the British Prime Minister, is expected by some of those closely connected with the League of Nations to come to Geneva during the sessions of the Assembly of the League, which begins Sept. 4.

It is understood Mr. Lloyd George desires to join the British delegation when the economic situation of Austria is discussed.

LABOR DELEGATES MAY QUIT DAIL

Irish Leader Threatens Break if Assembly Is Not Called

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Thomas Johnstone, Irish Labor leader, in a letter to an Irish newspaper, takes his stand for the persistence by the Dail Labor members in their policy of resignation as a reply to a further postponement of the Dail meeting. The general feeling in Dublin, however, the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor writes, is that they will not resign, and certainly this policy might injure the Government and might seriously injure Labor.

Mr. Johnstone has the reputation here of being a reasonably sane and cautious Labor leader, but in an interview with the Dublin correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor he disclosed a merely destructive attitude. He condemned both the irregulars and the Irish Government, but the Government more than the irregulars, and showed himself somewhat easy-going regarding the sanctity of treaties.

He revived the outworn argument that the treaty with England had been signed under a threat, and held that signatures obtained under a threat could not be honored. He, however, expressed a hope that the treaty with England would not be repudiated, as the line was ripe. The British Government, however, it may be said, has always regarded the Irish Labor Party—which is not necessarily the same thing as Irish Labor—as an unstable element in the British situation. Under Cathal O'Shannon's influence its motto appears to be: "Ourselves alone," and its recent activities have not strengthened it as a political force.

The British Government still pins its faith to elements in Ireland which can take a sane view of her future, and it will continue to hold aloof from Irish affairs unless Ireland forces it to action that it would avoid—a point which the irregulars should remember. Judging by the information the Dublin correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor has secured, they now count not on English intervention but on England holding aloof and on the passing of Collins and Griffith paralyzing the Irish Government, thus leaving the irregulars a clear field.

JEWS IN WASHINGTON HAIL WITH REJOICING PALESTINE MANDATE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Ratification of the Palestine mandate was commemorated here last night at a mass meeting attended by more than 5000 Jews. Bernard A. Rosenblatt of New York, a former judge, who has just returned from Palestine, described with optimism the prospects of Jews who have emigrated to that country from the United States and England. Messages from President Harding and from Woodrow Wilson, former President, were read. Mr. Harding reiterated his "sympathy toward the Zionist movement," and said he joined in the "feeling of rejoicing animating the Jewish people over international recognition of the age-long aspirations to re-establish a Jewish homeland."



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Visitors at the

CALIFORNIA STATE FAIR, SACRAMENTO

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Are Cordially Invited
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Advertising Bill Includes Rentals

Chicago Property Owner Excludes Most Unique Lease

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—Negotiation of an unusual down-town lease was announced yesterday, the terms of which disclosed that a reduction of \$1000 a year in the rental of a shop had been specified on condition that the tenant spend \$5000 a year in advertising, and in each advertisement should mention the building.

Representatives of Gordon Strons, owner of the building, said he believed the value of the advertising would far exceed the difference in rent allowed the Torrington Company of Torrington, Conn., the lessee.

MONTREAL HARBOR WILL BE IMPROVED

MONTREAL, Aug. 22 (Special Correspondence).—Plans for harbor improvements that will involve the expenditure of nearly \$4,500,000 were announced by the harbor commissioners of Montreal after they had received the official sanction of Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Marine and Fisheries in the Dominion Government, who made an official inspection of the port.

The plans as announced embrace a new grain elevator at Tarte Pier, to have an initial capacity of 2,000,000 bushels, that will ultimately be increased to 5,000,000, and to cost approximately \$2,547,000 for the first unit constructed; the preparation of designs for the proposed new bridge across the harbor extension of the high level quay walls; extension of the wharves; improvement of the channel; and the paving and extension of the harbor railway.

RUSSIA PROPOSES OIL CONCESSION

MOSCOW, Aug. 30 (By The Associated Press).—A tentative concession to operate one of the largest Bak oil fields on a contracting basis has been proposed by the Russian Government to Henry Mason Day, president of the International Petroleum Corporation, Mr. Day told the Associated Press today.

The concession will be on a purely contracting basis, the American firm equipping and operating the field without ownership. According to Mr. Day, it is the first concrete proposition to operate the Russian oil fields yet made by the Soviet Government.

COURT HEARS BUSINESS FRUITS

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—For the first time in the history of this city a court for the trial of commercial frauds will be opened in the library of the Criminal Courts Building today. Master Judge George W. Simpson will preside. Mr. Banton, District Attorney, will be at the opening session. On its first calendar are 14 cases of merchants charged with making false financial statements to obtain credit. The charges constitute misdemeanors.

New Fall School Apparel

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Girls and Boys,
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VANDERVOORT'S School Apparel Shops are in complete readiness to smartly and correctly outfit the younger set that are so soon returning to school. Extensive assortments of New Dresses, Suits, Coats, Hats and All Accessories offer attractive Fall Models for classroom, sports, traveling and dress wear.

Misses will be interested in the New Crepe Draped Dresses, Swagger Topcoats of Imported Tweeds and Three-Piece Knicker Suits. Regulation Dresses are a particular feature for both girls and misses. Norfolk Suits in New Tweeds and Cheviots, are smartest for boys and young men.

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The children recognize the wrapper. They know the deliciousness inside. And instinctively they take to Holsum Bread. It is properly baked at just the right temperature for just the right length of time. Get Holsum Bread, fresh every day, from your grocer.

HEYDT BAKERY

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Why Worry About Coal?

Do what 7500 others have done.

NOKOL AUTOMATIC OIL BURNERS

In your hot water, steam or hot air furnace. We simply remove your grate bars and lay them aside.

APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS. No dust, no smoke, no soot, no odor. Money back if not satisfactory.

Write W. A. SUDDECKE, 909 N. Tenth St., ST. LOUIS, MO. Ref. Tel. DUKE 0800.

THREAT TO ALLIES SEEN IN BONUS PLAN

(Continued from Page 1)

must be levied to "square the account," so that in the end the taxpayer will have to bear the burden. Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, a member of the debt commission, will do his utmost to see that the amendment is rejected in conference. He was absent during the debate.

The amendment now reads:

There is hereby appropriated such amount as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of titles IV and V of this Act, to be paid out of and to be a first charge upon the interest received by the United States on obligations of foreign Governments, if at any time the amount of such interest is not sufficient to meet the appropriation hereby made, the same shall be paid out of any sums in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

It was not definitely certain that the bonus would pass the Senate this

EFFORT TO IMPROVE
FARMING IN INDIALord Lytton Tells Conference
Co-operation Will Result
in Advancement

CALCUTTA, July 18 (Special Correspondence)—A conference of considerable importance at Calcutta between the departments of industry, agriculture and co-operative credit for Bengal has just concluded. Lord Lytton presided at the opening session and emphasized the advantages of co-operation both between branches of the Government and in the special sphere of agriculture. He expressed his pleasure that the movement had taken a firm foothold in Bengal. In the Presidency there are 7000 societies, with a membership of about 250,000. The Agricultural Department, Lord Lytton held, had great opportunities in Bengal where the province is entirely dependent on the land.

In no sphere of operating is there a greater opportunity than improving the breeding strain of cattle. In no country in the world, perhaps, are there so many cattle as in India, and nowhere is the quality so indifferent. At Rangpur in northern Bengal the Government has an experimental farm, but it is distinctly unfortunate that the one grant which has been refused out of 34 lakhs of rupees demanded by the Government in supplementary estimates should be one for 8000 rupees toward the salary of a cattle expert. Improvement in cattle is not, however, the department's only sphere of activity. Good work is being done in the distribution of seeds free from disease and fertilizer in the spread of agricultural education and in the development of irrigation and in particular of tube wells.

Passing on to speak of the Department of Industries, a department which exists in every province of India and which has been severely criticised lately on the ground that it can do little but enter on expensive experiments and that the country can really afford neither the department nor its plans, Lord Lytton hastened to explain that the reason d'être of the Ministry was not to enter any trading enterprise in competition with the public but to undertake research and experimental enterprises, and to place the results of their labors at the service of the industrial community with a view to the improvement of the industries of the country, the establishment of new industries for which the district is noted, or the development of resources hitherto untouched.

The conference continued its deliberations after the departure of the Governor. Eleven subcommittees were formed to deal with various subjects. It was agreed that through lack of funds many of the existing agricultural associations performed little work that was of value, and that they should be performed on a co-operative basis. The policy of the department regarding seed production and distribution was cordially approved, only one or two minor amendments being offered. The conference suggested that local owners periodically should be conducted round the cattle farm to see what improvements had been attained, and that a certain number of good cattle be distributed free among owners.

A program was also drawn up for the Department of Chemical Industries. On the final day the conference recommended that the Government should take the necessary legislative steps to test the Department of Industries with larger powers generally speaking to conduct its business and deal with complaints. Another restriction recommended the adoption of Clarke and the fly shuttle loom in co-operative societies; congratulated the new corporation on having revised their village industry, and deplored the consequent Government hostility. The Indian Ministry of Agriculture and Industries, who presided, thanked the conference for the constructive resolutions which it had produced, and added that he would now proceed to the task of giving effect to the various recommendations inspired by the knowledge that he had an influence of considerable magnitude to back him up.

JUGOSLAV FOREIGN
POLICY EXPRESSEDCalled "Peaceable but Determined
Defensive Attitude"

BEUGRADE, Aug. 4 (Special Correspondence)—During a recent debate on the budget, the Minister of Foreign Affairs gave an account of the foreign policy and relations of Yugoslavia, which was mainly as follows:

Jugoslavia's policy toward Soviet Russia remains the same as before, and is based on non-interference in the internal affairs of Russia. In this respect, Jugoslavia has maintained strict neutrality. As regards recognition of the present Soviet régime, Jugoslavia will not take precedence over its main allies.

A special place is taken in our foreign policy by our negotiations with our neighbor Italy. The starting point of these negotiations was that it is in the fundamental interests of both states to form friendly relations with neighbors. In this connection, we worked with our best will to remove all controversial questions which may disturb mutual good relations. Lloyd George has made one intermediary proposal which is being considered by the authorities concerned, and it is the opinion of our Government that it ought to be accepted.

The basis of our relations with Bulgaria and Hungary ought to be on the following lines: Correct fulfillment on their side of the obligations undertaken by them in the peace treaty, and firstly those regarding disarmament. The second condition is that they should maintain correct neighborly relations. This, however, is not the case.

On Bulgarian territory are gathered armed robber bands which cross over into our country, terrorizing our population.

The relations with Hungary are not what they ought to be. Delays in the fulfillment of obligations agreed on, the inimical attitude which it takes toward our compatriots, and even toward our official representatives, create a situation which is in no way advantageous to Hungary herself.

On the contrary, our relations with Austria are normal and bear increasingly the marks of good friendship.

Our relations with Albania have entered upon a normal course and develop character of confidence and good feeling. Our international attitude is clear. Two points dominate: Our alliance with Czechoslovakia and Rumania, and in connection with this, our friendship with Poland; and secondly, our leaning upon our Western Allies in the great war, with whose help we realized our foreign policy is: the stabilization of the relations created by the peace treaty. Therefore our foreign policy is of a peaceable but determined defensive attitude.

It enlarges the urban constituencies to include rural districts, which will swamp the urban electorate (the strength of the national minorities being entirely in the large towns) and all votes which are insufficient to return a deputy will be lost, instead of being added together throughout the country, as the national minorities demand, in order to return a proportional number of deputies. The deputies of the national minorities put up a hard but unavailing fight. All amendments submitted by them were rejected, and the bill has been passed in its original form.

The elections to the Sejm have been fixed for Oct. 29, and the elections to the Senate for Nov. 5. The deputies of the Jewish parties and of the rest of the national minorities are at present in consultation with regard to the formation of a bloc for the elections, which would present a joint list of candidates to the electorate throughout the whole of the Polish Republic.

SIR J. COOK BECOMES BURGESS
OF THE LIBERTY OF THE SAVOYUnusual Honor Bestowed Upon the High Commissioner
for Australia—Manor Boundaries in Quaint Places

Sir Joseph Cook

High Commissioner for Australia, Is Now One of King George's Burgesses, by the Action of the High Steward and Burgesses of Savoy

MELBOURNE, Victoria, July 18 (Special Correspondence)—Intelligence has reached Australia of the appointment of Sir Joseph Cook, High Commissioner for Australia, as a Burgess of His Majesty's Manor and Liberty of the Savoy, within the precincts of which stands Australia House, the headquarters in London of the Commonwealth. Australia may not altogether realize the delicate compliment that is thus paid to her, through the medium of the High Commissioner. New countries sometimes scoff at ancient customs and traditions, but it has been shown again and again that in England at least, there is still reverence for some of the fine old habits and institutions that have been handed down through the centuries. There are many instances on record, especially of late years, showing signal compliments paid to Australia, or Australian officials, by those at home or in Europe, who enjoy the privilege of being in a position to confer such compliments. Some time ago, for example, the President of the French Republic conferred upon W. M. Hughes, Prime Minister of Australia, the Legion of Honor, adding to the compliment by decorating him personally. Another unique honor was conferred upon Sir George Reid by the King in making him a Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, at the time of his retirement from Australian officialdom, notwithstanding the fact that he had not previously been admitted to the lower grades of the order.

The duties of Sir Joseph Cook's position are more pleasant than onerous, and consist in attending once a year the Savoy Court Leet, which is held about two or three weeks before Easter. At this Court the jury present the King's boundaries, and the ceremony winds up with a banquet with the High Steward. This ancient court is probably the oldest in the country and dates back at least to Henry III and the association of the new country of Australia with this hoary institution is an Imperial link. The Court consists of the High Steward, the High Bailiff, four Burgesses, four assistant Burgesses and the Beadle, and once a year the Beadle and his magnificent silver-topped staff, the jury beats the bounds of the Liberty of the Savoy. The boundary marks are in quaint places, such as the stage of the Lyceum Theatre, under the lawn of the Middle Temple, and hard by Cleopatra's Needle.

The Savoy is a manor and liberty belonging to the King in right of his Duchy of Lancaster, and from very early days as steward of the Manor of the Liberties and Franchises with the "fines, amercements, waifs and estrays, profits of courts, return and execution of writs and warrants" have been usually granted together at a certain yearly rent.

Typical of the court's activities in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries are the following recorded penalties, so-called: "1698, Mr. Howson, sutler in the Savoy, for refusing to let inspectors weigh his bread or check his measures, amerced £1. 1700, Charles Johnson for keeping a billiard table for public use, being a great inconvenience to the neighbors, especially to the youths by inducing them to play at the same, amerced £5.

KURDISTAN PROVES
A TRYING PROBLEMGreat Britain Has Thankless
Task in Long-Distance Rule
Over Troublesome Territory

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Aug. 4—Recent events have shown with startling clarity that Kurdistan remains one of Great Britain's minor problems in the Middle East for which a solution must be found. The situation is embarrassing to England, to say the least, yet no clear way out of the present difficulty in that troublesome territory is discernible.

Kurdistan may be described roughly as the block of territory which constitutes the southeastern part of Asia Minor, with a tongue projecting southward into the region lying between Mesopotamia and Persia. Northern and central Kurdistan include nearly the whole of Turkish Armenia, while southern Kurdistan marches with the oil fields of Mosul.

Throughout this vast area, the Kurds are, as its name implies, the predominant element of population. Though probably of Turanian origin, they are wholly distinct from the Turks. Their language is a Persian patois with a Turanian admixture. A variety of pagan cults survive among them, but they are for the most part Moslems of a somewhat fanatical type. It is in southern Kurdistan that Great Britain is primarily interested. It was occupied at the end of the war, when the British troops advanced into the Province of Mosul, and is the only part of Kurdistan for which Great Britain has accepted any direct responsibility.

Her task has not been an easy one, and her experience has been unhappy. The people of southern Kurdistan are wild, intractable, treacherous, and the country is almost inaccessible to troops and extremely difficult even for aircraft.

An attempt made in 1918-1919 to form a native administration soon proved a total failure. Direct British rule is impracticable without the support of a large and expensive garrison, which Great Britain has no intention of finding for so uninviting and inhospitable a region. The scattered political officers who represent her authority are grappling manfully with a thankless task, but their influence is limited.

Nor is it an easy matter to deal with Kurdistan by attaching it to Mesopotamia, of which it forms a geographical appendage. There is no love lost between the Kurds and the Arabs. The electoral law recently drafted by Mesopotamia extends the Mesopotamian franchise to southern Kurdistan. Most of the Kurds resent this arrangement and decline to regard themselves as subjects of King Feisal.

Mr. Churchill has now explained to the House of Commons that the Kurds are free to take part in the elections or not, as they choose, and that there is no intention of forcing them under Baghdad rule. He has, however, expressed the confident hope that as soon as stability has been restored by the conclusion of peace with Turkey, the Arabs and Kurds will in their own interests come to some arrangement satisfactory to both parties.

SYRIAN RUINS DISCOVERED
BEIRUT, Syria, Aug. 2 (Special Correspondence)—According to reports reaching here from Damascus, the director of the Archaeological Department at the High Commissioner's has journeyed to Majdel Anjar, in the Bekaa, in response to reports that interesting ruins have been uncovered at that place. The reports are to the effect that the ruins give indication of notable examples of the ancient necropolises.

TEACHING OF BRITISH METHODS
TO CHINESE STUDENTS ADVISEDEnglish Firms Believe This Would Mean Purchase by
China of Textile Machinery Made in Their Plants

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Aug. 8—At last there is to be a concerted movement in commercial circles to promote the study of Chinese students in Great Britain. It is true that the Manchester Chamber of Commerce recently passed a resolution on these lines but there was no further action, though members felt strongly that mere expressions of sentiment were not particularly efficacious.

The prominence given to the matter in the House of Commons and outside has revived interest; and recently Sir Walter de Frece, who has, as representing an industrial district, always felt that practical measures were essential, asked the Prime Minister if he would submit to the various chambers of commerce, especially those in the industrial districts, the report of Sir John Jordan's committee on the education of Chinese students in Great Britain. This report has been handed to the Government and it favors immediate action but it is unlikely that, unless there are clearer signs of a more serious interest, the Government will agree to waive the collection of the balance of the Boxer indemnity, though at least a proposal to that effect is under consideration at Peking.

Decided to Move Vigorously
Dobson & Barlow, Ltd., the well-known Bolton firm, has, however, decided to move vigorously and has outlined its plans in a letter to Sir Walter, who has been in correspondence with that concern on the subject. The letter follows:

From our point of view, before the war English textile manufacturers had little to fear from competition in China. Since the war, however, the amount of textile machinery shipped to China from America exceeds that of all the British textile manufacturers. This is, of course, due partly to the fact that the British textile manufacturers were manufacturing munitions during the four years of war which allowed America to get an entrée into China but the chief reason appears to be that America having utilized the Boxer indemnity for the education of Chinese students in their own country and in China, is converting the Chinese to American methods.

We have been investigating for some time the question of educating Chinese students in English textile machinery and have been in communication with our agents in Shanghai. We formulated a scheme in which it was proposed that the English textile manufacturers should supply free of charge a plant of machinery to establish a large textile technical school in Shanghai, if the Chinese would supply the ground and buildings. It further was proposed that a scholarship should be given for certain students to come over to this country and finish their education. The scheme appears to be held up owing to the lack of funds in China and it requires a certain amount of stimulation to get the matter going again.

Matter of Great Importance
The matter is an extremely important one to Lancashire and there are many people who are of the impression that to force the Boxer indemnity now, after 20 years, is a ridiculous proposition, compared with utilizing the money for

stimulating the commercial relations of England and China.

To this Sir Walter replied: The position is that members of Parliament have brought the matter before the notice of the Government but that commercial interests have been, as a whole, singularly apathetic.

Speaking with an exact knowledge of the situation, I venture to say that if commercial men throughout the country had addressed the Government at all on the subject, the Prime Minister would have agreed not to ask China for the balance of the Boxer indemnity on condition that it was earmarked for Chinese education on Western lines, either in this country or in China.

I am delighted to see your interest in the matter and I feel certain that if the Lancashire firms would only write to the Prime Minister on the subject we should all very soon achieve our aims and objects.

SWEDISH WOOD PULP
MARKET IN AMERICA
GREATER EACH YEAR

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 4 (Special Correspondence)—In spite of the fact that usually the height of summer is a rather slack time for the Swedish wood-pulp export trade, the demand so far continues brisk.

In this connection it should be noted that the United States is becoming a more and more important market. Before 1914 45 per cent of Sweden's export of sulphite went to Great Britain and only 14 to 16 per cent to the United States. Last year Sweden's total export of bleached and unbleached sulphite amounted to 317,530 tons, dry weight. Of this, 132,672 tons, or 41.5 per cent, went to England and 110,138 tons (34.7 per cent) to the United States. This year the export to the United States is likely to reach a total of 200,000 tons.

Of sulphite, which has been neglected for several months but now shows a better feeling, still more goes to America, last year 76,910 tons out of 102,700 tons dry weight. This year the export to the United States probably will be about 120,000 tons. Quotations remain unaltered.

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AMERICAN MISSION MAY GO TO RUSSIA

Subject Has Been Broached,
Leonid Krassin Says—"Reciprocal Investigation" Demanded

MOSCOW, Aug. 30 (By The Associated Press)—Informal overtures made recently by the American Government broached the question of the United States sending an investigating commission to Russia, Leonid Krassin, Minister of Foreign Trade and Commerce, declared to the correspondent today, but no official proposals had been made since Russia outlined her position on this subject.

There were three possible methods, said M. Krassin. If America desired to send a commission empowered to negotiate for the resumption of American and Russian relations then the commission would be received in Moscow, or Russia would send a delegation to confer with the Americans at any place selected.

Reciprocal Investigation

If the commission were merely an investigating body, then Russia would receive it only on a basis of reciprocity, sending a Russian commission to America, as Russia was very much interested in the study of American economics.

If it were a question of not governmental, but commercial investigations coming to Russia, the minister added, then each case would be judged on its merits and the representatives of American firms which really meant business would be admitted to investigate propositions interesting them.

From information gathered here it is understood the informal overtures alluded to by M. Krassin were made through Alan B. Houghton, Ambassador at Berlin.

Some negotiations in connection with Bakou oil concessions are now in progress at Moscow between Henry Mason Day of the International Bardsall Corporation and the Soviet Government, but no other important deals with Americans are pending, M. Krassin said, as "America seems to be boycotting us."

Compensation Approved

Russia is now agreeable to the proposition that foreigners who owned properties which the Government may let out to others as concessions shall be compensated under certain conditions, M. Krassin declared. In the event that joint companies were formed with the Russian Government and the foreign concessionaires to operate such properties, then Russia has no objection to the previous owners receiving a certain amount of stock in the new mixed company. This, he said, would apply only to foreigners and not to previous Russian owners.

Russia's foreign trade, particularly her exports, had been up to expectations, and even much heavier, M. Krassin declared.

M. Krassin, it is announced, will go to Berlin in the near future.

TAXATION LAW CHANGE IS URGED

Borrowing in Anticipation of
Taxes Costly

BROCKTON, Aug. 30 (Special Correspondence)—City officials here are discussing the advisability of seeking legislation which will enable cities to estimate the tax rate in advance, also the amount of money which will be required for the next year's municipal business, thereby allowing tax bills to be sent out at the beginning of the year and their earlier collection. That municipalities can save thousands of dollars each year by this method is stated by Chester T. Swanson, city auditor, Frank J. Ward, tax collector, and the board of assessors.

In 1921 the city of Brockton was required to pay \$91,000 for interest on money borrowed in anticipation of taxes, which will be collected during the next several months and on which the city must pay about \$85,000 for interest. If the tax bills are sent out in January of each year, on an estimated tax rate and budget, the city probably would not have to borrow more than \$200,000 in anticipation of taxes.

If the tax rate is estimated too high, the difference can be used in reducing the rate next year. If it is estimated too low, the same provisions can be made the ensuing year. The Federal Government has a similar system of estimating taxes and appropriations, and Brockton city officials declare a great saving would result to Massachusetts cities if a legislative act could be passed to allow them to do likewise. Tax laws would have to be changed to provide for such legislation, but city officials believe the time will come when such legislation will be enacted.

JAPANESE BANKER SEES NO REASON FOR LOWER RATES

TOKYO, Aug. 6—The president of the Bank of Japan, despite the encouraging prospects for the raw silk trade, still sees no cause for optimism respecting the general economic situation in Japan.

Replying in an interview to the complaints that the Bank of Japan had not followed the Bank of England and the Federal Reserve Bank in lowering the bank rate, President Inouye said that while it was quite proper to lower the rates in America and England, where there had been no great demand for capital during the general industrial depression, but where the business is now under readjustment. In Japan the conditions were different.

Here there was no lack of demand for capital but the bankers were pursuing a cautious policy, refraining from all speculative investment. The president said he did not believe the Government's policy of retrenchment would result in any immediate lowering of prices without which recovery would be difficult.



Along the Road Came Two Sunbonneted Women in Their Best Calicoes,
Carrying Baskets on Their Arms

When Tennessee Mountain Women Come Calling

"ON TOP" an inviting freshness and cleanness of the air reminded me every minute that the city was left far away in the valley in its busy grime and grind. "Settin'" on my front porch and gazing at the gently waving branches of innumerable leaves, listening to the varied calls of the birds, or watching them flit and alight on my raspberry bushes when, after true countryside table-manners they would "retch" as hep themselves, I could think of no motto more fitting to hang over the front entrance of my summer cottage than Longfellow's:

Not to be doing but to be.

Yet to add to my simple enjoyment, there came along the road my friend Mrs. Sally Ann Taylor from the "Flatter," accompanied by another "mountain woman."

"Now 'On Top' means on the broad elevated region of the lower Cumberland Plateau in southeast Tennessee, while the Plateau (or Flatter) is simply a local shelf or terrace halfway down the mountain side overlooking the valley of Dry Creek.

The Callers in Sunbonnets

With mountain hospitality I hurried down to meet them. But the two sunbonneted women, dressed in their best calicoes and each carrying a round-bottomed white-oak-spry basket on her arm.

"Well, I sho am glad ter see yer back onct more," Mrs. Sally Ann called with her cheery laugh. "When did yer come, and air yer goin' ter stay all summer, er air yer goin' off ter one er them high an' mighty schools ergin'?" This here is Mrs. Bennett, Joe Bennett's wife. I had met her in my son John's. I can't no ways take yer washin', no no kin my son John's wife, but Sally Bennett kin, en I knowed as how youuns would be proud to have somebody come what kin plum git the dirt out'n yer clothes."

Polite Interviews

So began our talk which turned immediately into something very like interviews, first on the part of Mrs. Bennett who, in her firm endeavor to be very polite, wanted to know all about when I built my cottage, its cost, if I came every summer to it, how much I weighed, my age, my family connections, etc., the answers to all which were given as nearly as I could parry or as fully as I could respond.

"Do you know how to weave, Mrs. Bennett?" I asked when my turn came. My question was rewarded with a brightening of the kind face.

"That I does. My Ma knowed all about hlt before me, an she fevchen me up to weave since I wuz seven year old er before. I help her fer a long time tell I knowed how ter weave jeans, en linsey-woolsey, en I made one kiverlid all by myself. Hit were a Snail Trail en I could make rag rugs real good. But when I was a young gal, her sister, my Aunt Molly, she married the superintendent er the mill at H—. He was a Separat Baptist, en when she fined, he tuck er fancy ter her, en they got married by Brother Spicer what had the longest beard er anybody ever lived in them parts—that were down in Sequatchie, en were ninety-three the day he raised his hands over them two. So nothin would do fer me but to go to them mills ter work en thar I weaved day in en day out fer—I don't know how long. They wuz thirty hundred workers in that mill. My Ma never wanted me ter go, said hit want no place fer young gals, en I could weave at home. But when I went home, I didn't want ter weave on the ole loom. Hit were heavy en the loom-room, hit were dark en cold. I didn't see no call ter make all them things other folks wuz a-buyin'. I did make me up some rag carpets when I got married to my first husband, Joe Turner—they both has been Joe's—this one come fer me en tuck me back ter the mill-town where we had worked together. But I kin knit yit. I knit 18 pairs of stockings last winter since Janooary, en I dyed em myself."

Whip-poor-wills and Dyes

"Do you make the dyes yourself?" "No'm. I jes use diamondees er

er his writin, either, I wouldn't ter cotch that thar ole bach ever. Hit don't make no difference which side er the paper is up ter Joe Bennett. He jest sets thar en hols hit en er enny news hev ever come from his gizin thar, I don't know it. Er course I knowed Wilson were out. Your son John er his wife gives us all the news. I recollect Mr. Hardeman he wined out. Hit were the time John's wife had a quiltin. I kin git all the wool I want down at Unc Nix Pike's. He sheers hit own sheep, en I kin card hit myself en spin hit, too. But when I got ter all that trouble, I mout not sell hit."

"We must make that easy fer you. Let's do all we can to interest the women in weaving during the long winter evenings."

REFUNDS MAINTAIN HIGH CHICAGO RENT

Excess Charges Shown in Leases
in Order to Enable Profiteering Realtors to Extort

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 30—Refunds allowed to tenants for signing up leases at a higher figure than they actually pay, along with a similar manipulation, contribute towards keeping rents from coming down as they ought, according to Peter C. Hoey, secretary of the Department of Building of Chicago.

This practice of tenants is not to their interests, he said. They should not allow themselves to be induced to make fictitious agreements as the list showing income receipts for apartments is used to help sell the building at a high figure. The new purchaser bases his rentals on a basis that returns him a good profit on his inflated purchase price which means a higher rent.

Many tenants sign such agreements to pay high rents, being induced to do so in fraudulent misrepresentation by the attractive lower rent side agreement, Mr. Hoey said. He said that the tenants lose in the end.

Also for a number of years a practice has been common among builders of apartment buildings to give their tenants from one to four months' rent free if they sign up for a high rent for the balance of the rental period, he said. This has been a scheme used by some builders to ask high profits for new places. Before offering them for sale they get tenants to sign this sort of a lease and then show prospective purchasers the annual income on the property, basing their asking price on the annual rental rather than on the cost.

"Mrs. Sally Ann Taylor, who, though usually a fluent talker herself, had in proper form given way to Mrs. Sally Bennett, now spoke up, her face beaming toward me: 'That's where you're off, Mrs. Bennett. Calnt yer show her some er yer kivers?' She asked me, 'You sholy hev got some perty ones.'"

For the next half hour, I showed them my little store of hand-made coverlets, counterpanes, rugs, and quilts.

"Wal, I do believe I'll set me up a loom again. I kin git John Hanks ter fix me up one accordin to my tellin him how. I sho would love ter feel the treadles ergin, en do some shuttlin, too. I still got my spinnin-wheel. I spurn d'rafs thar fer all my stockins I tote yer about en taint no reason why I calnt weave ergin."

"The Yellowed 'Drafs'"

"Could you make these coverlets, do you think?"

"I know in reason I could. You see I wuz raised ter work on em right from the start. Yer see my folks wuzent any er them servant-owners like lived down on the big plantations. My pa wuz er Unioner. Er cose, I'd have ter look up some drafs, er maybe I could recollect how to do Tennessee Trouble, er Gentleman's Fancy er some er the common ones. I've seed my Ma do em since I wuz crawlin aroun on all-fours en that's the kind er things yer jes calnt disremember."

Here I showed her a half dozen yellowed "drafs" or fetti, the writing on one of which was: "Draft for coverlet for Mary Bates November, 10th 1843." She was all interest.

"These marks is ter tell yer how many times ter press down yer foot on the treadle, en these is about holdin the threads. Yes, I sho could do this here draft."

"You know Mrs. Norman up the Highway is thinkin of settin up a loom. She told me that she expected to get one soon."

"Do say! Wel, yer know Mrs. Paxson weaves some right now. She weaves jeans fer her man's clothes. He wont wear nothin else case he says he aint never yit, en he haint a-goin ter learn how ter. En she'll weave rugs, I know in reason."

In the White House, Too

"No, I have asked her; she says she's given it up and her daughters will not learn to weave because they can get other work that's easier and that people will not laugh at them for doing. But a great many people are admiring this beautiful handwork. You know, the women in North Carolina are weaving a good deal now. I've seen some of their coverlets and rugs in Washington City. Soon after President Wilson went into the White House, Mrs. Wilson had a room fitted out in these homespun draperies."

"Do tell! I wouldn't ter believed hit! En she could er had so buyed silks en all kinder fine things, I be bound. Wilson he done stopped bein' President, haint he?"

Mrs. Sally Ann gave her a half-nudge, half-pat. "Now, Mrs. Bennett, you know my son John do take over ter Joe Bennett the County Herald every so-an-so."

"He sho do, an thank ye. But ef I'd er married Joe Bennett fer his readin

Second "Largest" World Port Is Small Maryland Village

Crisfield Exists on Myriad Oyster Boats and Is Clearing
House for Sailors of Seven Seas

CHICAGO, Aug. 28—Crisfield, Md., a small village on Chesapeake Bay, with 4000 population, claims to be the second largest port of the world in the number of boats of all sizes entering and clearing it, according to a report of the Seamen's Church Institute of America, which will be presented at the general convention of the Episcopal Church at Portland, Ore., in September.

The Seamen's Church Institute will ask the general convention for support in establishing one of its branches at Crisfield, Md., a clearing place for sailors of the seven seas. The small village depends for existence on the thousands of oyster boats which gather the bivalves from the neighboring beds of the bay and carry them to the village, where they are transferred to ships clearing for all parts of the globe.

The institute maintains seven main establishments, one each in New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Cal.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Newport, R. I.; Port Arthur, Tex., and New Orleans, La. Branches are maintained in Norfolk, Va.; Havana, Cuba; Tampa, Fla., and Manila, P. I. There sailors may get their mail, read a book, see a movie, sleep in a clean bed, obtain a renewal of passports, attend church if they want to and have their letters written.

AUSTRIA'S FINANCIAL STATE TO BE CONSIDERED BY LEAGUE

(Continued from Page 1)

head through Dr. Seipel, the Austrian Chancellor's recent tour to Prague, Berlin, and Rome, to "out the prospects of the governments concerned helping Austria. Berlin apparently had troubles enough already and beyond sympathy had nothing to offer. Prague and Rome, however, saw possibilities. The latter offered a loan of 70,000,000 lire, usable only as a security against a fresh note issue, but insists in return on a customs union between the two countries.

This caused an immediate protest from the Little Entente—Tzechoslovakia, Jugoslavia and Rumania—which accuses Italy of "menacing the peace of Europe," of "trying to resuscitate the pre-war alliance of Germany, Austria and Italy and to put a barrier between the Little Entente and Western Europe," of "aiming at the revival of the Roman Empire, with the center of gravity at Rome instead of Vienna."

"The Little Entente," said a prominent Tzechoslovakian in London to the representative of the League of Nations, "is not a peace treaty prohibita all such unions, but if it did not, what good could a union with Italy do to Austria? Italy can give her nothing except expensive wine that she is better without; Tzechoslovakia can give her cotton; Jugoslavia, Rumania, agricultural produce, and Rumania oil. Let Austria make a commercial treaty (not an economic union) with us."

A Jugoslavian resident described the situation in similar terms, except that he declared, "Italy is acting as a trustee for Germany, who wants to restore her fallen fortunes by incorporating Austria in the German Empire. This we will never allow."

The Tzechoslovakian informant already quoted believed in the possibility of ultimately creating a "Danubian federation" composed of Rumania and the various components of the old Austrian Empire, which "after all form an economic unit, the chief objection to which—the political preponderance of Austria and Hungary—has now disappeared."

But this idea, of which more will probably be heard in the future is likely to find some opposition in Jugoslavia.

Foreigners Control Newspapers

In the meanwhile what of Austria? She wants foreign financial help, but does not want foreign military control, despite the protestations of certain war profiteers, who in the words of a well-informed Austrian citizen now in London "control the majority of the Austrian newspapers and are continually trying to bring about an armed foreign intervention. They approached Lord Curzon in March, 1919, for British troops and have been on the warpath ever since, because they want to force down Austrian workmen's wages. Undoubtedly they are behind the present Italian proposal to occupy Styria and Carinthia."

The same authority also declared that the idea of a mere customs union with Italy was useless. If, however, Italy liked to propose a currency union as well—he looked unutterable things and shrugged his shoulders without finishing the sentence.

There, then, is the problem awaiting solution: Italy wants Austria for political aggrandizement (or so says the Little Entente); the Little Entente on her own showing wants to become the sole purveyor of raw material to Austria's industries; Austria wants 15,000,000 pounds, and if the truth be told, union with Germany. When it is remembered that neither Italy nor the Little Entente can lend Austria the money she needs, but are nevertheless apparently seeking to pocket all the benefits arising from the transaction, the situation becomes almost Gilbertian.

Experts Still Sitting

By Special Cable

ROME, Aug. 30—At Monday's meeting between the Austrian and Italian experts, the former outlined the financial and economic position of Austria

EVIDENCE OFFERED OF SALE OF HONORS

Mr. Lloyd George Denies
Knowledge of Incident—Evil
to Be Rooted Out

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 30—Harold Shaw, the man whose correspondence the Duke of Northumberland published to prove he was an agent in the alleged sale of honors, is ignoring the ardent desire of British pressmen for an interview. He has merely issued a statement that he is at the disposal of the Honors Commission, which, however, has been appointed to make recommendations for the future, not to delve into the past. Therefore it cannot do much with Mr. Shaw.

In the meantime, Mr. Lloyd George disclaims knowledge even of Shaw's name, and categorically denies having directly or indirectly commissioned anyone to negotiate in any sense for the sales of titles. With Paris the center of gravity in wider politics, this matter is giving political clubs a topic whereon to exercise their cynicism, and to exchange those reminiscences and speculations which never receive wider publicity because of the fairly far-reaching law of libel.

It is extremely improbable that any prominent Liberal or Conservative politician will be involved—for the ramifications of the party machine are extremely wide here, as in other countries, and party leaders sometimes know least about them. What the ordinary patriotic citizen hopes is that an opportunity will now be taken to root out the definite evil which, however small may be its real dimensions, degrades politics and, in the Manchester Guardian's words, substitutes "vicious and vulgar springs of political action for the honorable motives which alone make political life fit to be touched."

STRANDED CHINESE SEAMEN MAY BE SENT BACK HOME

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28—The situation brought about by the stranding of some 3000 Chinese sailors in New York, due to the disorganized shipping conditions of the past year, is causing apprehension to immigration officials, according to W. W. Hubbard, commissioner general of immigration. The matter was first brought to the attention of the Bureau of Immigration about a year ago. As long as the Chinese retained their status as seamen, they were considered as being merely on shore leave, which under the La Follette law is permissible.

It has become evident recently, however, that an increasing number of these Chinese seamen are being absorbed in other industries, and, as laborers, can no longer claim immunity from the exclusion law. While they were "stranded seamen" it was the duty of the Chinese consul to look after them, but when they attempt to become American laborers, it is pointed out, they come under American jurisdiction, and as such, they are unlawfully in the country. The officials of the bureau are endeavoring to discover to what extent these Chinese seamen are finding other occupations. This is necessarily a difficult process, and is said to be involving considerable time and expense. What action will be taken to enforce the exclusion law is undecided, but if it is found that they status no longer entitles them to the privileges of the La Follette law, they will of course be deported.

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ONE BIG UNION PLAN FINALLY AGREED ON

Radical Labor Leaders in Australia See Their Dream About to Become a Reality

MELBOURNE, Victoria, July 13 (Special Correspondence)—The fiercest struggle between the industrial factions, the "One Big Union" which has been the dream for years of the militant industrial leaders in Australia, is about to become an accomplished fact. Strangely enough, the nucleus of it is being formed by amalgamation of the Australasian Workers Union and the coal miners, J. M. Baddley and A. C. Willis were the leaders in the agitation for the "One Big Union," and their followers fought the Australasian Workers Union leaders up and down Australia—in the shearing sheds, and in the miners' camps. Now, however, as a result of a great industrial conference, a compromise has been arranged, and a plan of organization agreed upon suitable to both bodies.

The preamble of the new union, which is to be known as the Australasian Workers Union, is practically that of the American Industrial Workers of the World, commencing with the well-known statement "We hold that there is a class struggle in society." The preamble also declares for revolutionary, industrial and political action; and the understanding is that the new organization will support the Official Labor Party.

Expected to Rejoin Party

When the One-Big-Union struggle was at its height, Mr. Willis, J. S. Garden, and other leaders broke away from the official party, but it is expected that they will now rejoin it. It is significant, however, that although revolutionary industrial and political action appear upon the preamble of the industrial organization, the political wing, through its interstate conference at Brisbane, has declared for constitutional action.

The new organization provides for the formation of industrial groups; thus the miners will form the mining group, the Australasian Workers Union, the pastoral group, and when the waterside workers and the carter and drivers join, as it is expected they will in the course of a few months, they will form the waterside and transport group.

Meanwhile, great interest attaches to the attitude of the seamen. This organization is regarded as the most militant in the Commonwealth. Tom Walsh, who is general president of the union, and who may be said correctly to represent the views of the majority of its members, does not believe in political action at all. He has been the chief protagonist in Australia of direct action and job control—these being, he declares, the only weapons by which the workers can achieve the overthrow of the capitalist system. Like many other men at the head of industrial organizations, Mr. Walsh is a Communist; but he differs with many of them on this attitude of hostility to political action.

Needs Support of Seamen

As the new industrial organization is to support the Official Labor Party, decision by the seamen as to whether or not they will join is being awaited with the keenest interest. It is obvious that if the new "One Big Union" is to be the powerful body that its sponsors hope, it will be necessary to have the seamen in it, as next to the coal miners, they are the most vital link in the industrial chain.

Even, however, if the seamen do not join officially the new organization, the leaders of the new "One Big Union" are confident that the help of the seamen could always be relied upon should an industrial crisis arise. Thus, for the first time in Australian industrial history a "One Big Union" largely on the lines laid down by Trautmann, actually is being brought into existence with avowed revolutionary aims. With the supreme economic council, which is to control the organization, will rest the future destinies of the industrial movement, and its members will, to a large extent, be able to decide whether Australia will enjoy industrial peace or industrial war on a hitherto unprecedented basis.

MGR. ZAKARIA RESIGNS
BEIRUT, Syria, Aug. 1 (Special Correspondence)—Owing to serious difficulties in dealing with the Government of Djebel-el-Derouz relative to matters in connection with his pastorate, Mgr. Zakaria, Greek Orthodox Bishop of the Hauran, has tendered his resignation, according to a lengthy statement in the Alef-Ba.

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A Galician Peasant Takes His Dinner

The Peasant Women of Poland, Both Slaves and Citizens

A VISITOR in Poland steps back to the dawn of civilization with its simple beliefs and superstitions. Here civilization has largely passed the peasant by and, though the women have the vote, the sweat mark of slavery is still visible upon them. It was a shock to me to find how closely they resemble the natives of central Africa. The only difference which I have been able to discover lies in color and clothing, which is entirely due to climate and not to development. They love color and on holidays wear clothes that vie with the rainbow. Massed round the village church they look like a brilliant herbaraceous border. The war presented an opportunity which might have been taken to better their position. It swept away the old civilization and shattered the mold of society. That the opportunity is lost is a tragedy and the fault lies at the door of the rest of the world rather than nearer home, for the Polish Government is tied hand and foot for lack of money.

The world has never understood the position here. Poland is too isolated. The devastated areas are on a scale not dreamed of by other countries. Along the Stochod, where the great offensive took place, a line of trenches and barbed wire scars the face of the earth for about 400 miles, and since 1915, when the peasants fled, until 1921, when they began to trickle back, the wilderness has been reclaiming its own. Where villages of 500 houses remain today into which the peasants crowd.

Poland is making a valiant stand against the inevitable consequences of the famine. With the problem of the famine-stricken refugees pouring in daily and needing care, it is impossible for the Government to apply itself to reconstruction on any large scale, with the result that the civilization of the peasants is now much lower than it was before the war. Where a man owned a house he now shares a single room with four or five other families. In winter they all huddle round a common stove.

Women in Harness

The women do the roughest of the manual labor, road and railroad making, digging, and cultivating. Where there are no horses six women are harnessed to the plow, and the men drive them, but in spite of this one comes across women occasionally with a high sense of justice that puts to shame the women of other countries. A peasant woman who owned a house and a cow took unto herself a husband who possessed nothing but the clothes he stood up in. In due course a family appeared. The woman and children went under her name and the man kept his own. When asked why, the woman, with fine spirit, answered: "But the cow and the house are mine."

he gave nothing. Why should I take his name?"

As soon as the children are old enough they start to work, and practically no attempt is made to educate them. I met a little orphan girl, aged four, who herds a pig for her living, and a small boy of 12 years has planted his plot of ground and is preparing to harvest it himself. A boy is more fortunate than a girl; the army offers him a change and a chance that is denied to her.

"Going to America"

One day a relief worker was driving along the road that runs from Moscow to Warsaw. She overtook two children, and, pulling up, offered them a lift.

"Where are you going?" she asked as they clambered into the sleigh.

"To America," was the reply, starting in its simplicity.

"To America!" her breath was taken away. "But how will you get to America?"

"Our father is in America," answered the girl. "Our Mother has gone but she gave us documents. We take those documents to the American Red Cross in Warsaw and they will send us to our father."

Before and behind the sleigh the road ran straight, the one road in the world that has no turning. The snow added to the loneliness of the gigantic task of the children, and the simple bravery with which they faced it made a lasting impression on the relief worker. The journey had taken them many months and it was by no means over. The girl was 15 and the boy seven.

Old Manners Linger

Women whom fortune has placed in a somewhat easier position still look upon the peasants as serfs, although it is about 50 years since they were freed. At a certain country shooting lodge the "Lady of the Manor" sent for the peasant women to speak to them. They came early in the morning and waited all day in the hot sun without food, as patiently as animals. It was late in the afternoon before she

appeared. When asked her reason for keeping them waiting, her reply was, "It is a good thing to make them realize the difference between their position and mine."

The peasants build villages and live in a community in preference to building on their land and living a more isolated and independent life.

The Thralldom of Ignorance

Always one comes back to the one point—education—as the only thing that will free these people. While they are illiterate they must remain slaves—as an illustration of their ignorance and helplessness, a woman turned up at the distribution of food in one of the devastated areas. At these distributions only people with "documents" are served. Instead of the usual letter of recommendation she brought with her a letter from the soltys (chief man of the village) upon which was written the words, "Thief and liar." Week after week she appeared with that paper and was quite unable to understand why such a powerful thing as the "written words" did not procure her the food she required.

Another instance was when Cadbury's chocolate first made its appearance. The peasants collected the paper wrappers and treasured them as "documents" would surely stand them in good stead. It was months before they could be made to understand they were useless, and even today they are still produced in moments of crisis.

Such stories as these bring the conditions of the peasants vividly before you, and the stories are as endless as the long straight road, that stretches from Moscow to Warsaw.

BRITISH AIR MINISTRY ORDERS BIG PLANES

LONDON, Aug. 30.—An improved aerial troop transport, with a hull of tubular steel large enough to accommodate 25 soldiers and their equipment, has been ordered by the Air Ministry under the recently announced £2,000,000 expansion scheme to provide 500 machines for home defense.

Other orders call for planes constructed entirely of metal, weighing 15 tons each; big multi-engined bombers, and single-seated metal fighters of great speed.

DECIMALIZATION SCOPE EXTENDED

Use of Metric Ton and Metric Inch Now Is Advocated

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The movement toward the decimalization of British money has now so extended as to bring weights and measures within its scope. A campaign has been started for adoption of the metric ton and the metric inch. The reasons given for the change are familiar ones, ease of calculation and simplification of school studies which would thus be brought about, together with the commercial argument—namely, that the present system is the cause of much loss of trade, especially with Latin countries. It is this last argument which will carry weight among those on whom the ultimate decision as to a change will rest, and if a transition can be negotiated without too much friction, the reform is quite within the bounds of possibility.

The metric ton would consist of exactly 2000 pounds instead of 2240 as at present. This would involve increasing the weight of the pound by 46 grams to 500 grams, making it equal to half a kilogram. The old and time-honored expressions—hundredweight, quarter, and stone—would disappear and their place would be taken by multiples of the pound or fractions of the kilogram.

The change in linear measure would be slightly less than an inch, which would be slightly decreased from its present value of 39.371 to the meter to one-fortieth of a meter. The change in money would bring the penny up to one-tenth part instead of one-twelfth part of a shilling. This automatically would bring all the British coins into decimal relationship with the pound sterling.

Advocates of these reforms deny the assertion that such changes would involve considerable dislocation and confusion. They recall the objections to the introduction of "summer time" which turned out to be baseless, and the objections to the introduction of the steam locomotive which were similarly found to be without reality, once the innovation was made. On the other hand, they say, the obvious ease with which calculations could be performed in the proposed system would recommend it at once to business man, foreign customer, student and teacher alike.

NEW ZEALAND HAS IN ALL SOME 50,000 STATE EMPLOYEES

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, July 13 (Special Correspondence)—A few days ago, comment on the increase in the number of persons employed by the State in Australia was cable to New Zealand, and the Wellington correspondent of the Auckland Star made some calculations as to the number in the service of the Government in this Dominion.

It was estimated that that member of the Federal Parliament who brought up the subject that in the male adult population of Australia, the proportion of public servants was one to six. The Wellington correspondent of the Star calculates that the proportion in New Zealand is about the same. There has been no recent census of State employees, but the total he has arrived at from official documents is 51,085, which corresponds roughly with figures given by the Prime Minister last week.

This is out of a total population, in-

cluding Maoris, of about 1,300,000. It should be explained that in New Zealand, as in Australia, the railways are owned by the State, and the largest category of State employees in this country is railway servants, 14,252. This total of state servants, however, is not complete. It does not include miners in the state coal mine, or the 2115 postmasters in the rural districts who are part-time state employees.

The Auckland Star, commenting editorially on these figures, says they mean that every worker keeps not only himself and possibly a family but about one-ninth of a Government servant, and that every family of nine workers has to keep an invisible lodger. "These figures should be carefully considered by the New Zealand taxpayer. Let him ask himself whether he wishes so large a proportion of the population of this young country, peopled by vigorous individualistic British stock, to be employees of the state. We surely do not want a 'safe' state job to be the goal of most young New Zealanders," it declares.

CANADIAN CLUBS WILL MEET SOON

Annual Convention to Be Held in Hamilton, Ont., Sept. 11-13

WINNIPEG, Aug. 21 (Special Correspondence)—The tenth annual convention of the Association of Canadian Clubs will be held at Hamilton, Ont., Sept. 11, 12, and 13. Delegates will be present from all parts of Canada. Immigration and the kindred problem of Canadianization will be among the principal topics of discussion. A proposal for a "Canadian book week" will be introduced, and this is expected to stimulate discussion of Canadian art, music, and drama.

In the latter connection, it is expected that the convention will lead its influence for the adoption of a standard form of singing "O Canada," the national anthem of the Dominion. The proposal that there should be only one official tune for "O Canada" originated in Calgary, Alberta, several years ago. This has been advocated since at irregular intervals.

"What can be done to increase the understanding and contact between the nations of the British Commonwealth?" is one of the subjects slated for debate.

The effect produced in Canada by exhibition of the American-made motion pictures, emphasizing as they do American atmosphere and American ideas, is expected to provoke one of the most interesting discussions. The phase of this question that will be dealt with most prominently will be the unfortunate disregard of Canadian sympathies and inclinations in those pictures which are made for exhibition in the Dominion.

It also is expected that the convention will go on record as strongly favoring the use of the maple leaf, Canada's emblem, on books and periodicals published in Canada.

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ENEMY PROPERTY CUSTODIAN BUSY

South African Official Disposed of Large Holdings Without Damage to Market

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony, July 23 (Special Correspondence)—The Custodian of Enemy Property, Sir Walter Hamilton Fowle, has announced that he has disposed of the enemy shares in most of the companies incorporated in South Africa, and since the beginning of May has sold enemy shares in 102 mining and land companies.

Shares in all the companies controlled by the Corner House, Barnato's Union Corporation, Consolidated Mines Selection, General Mining and Finance, Consolidated Goldfields, De Beers, Lewis and Marks, and South African Townships, as well as those in a number of non-group companies, have also been disposed of.

Sir Walter Fowle advised that the price for shares sold in the Union during the last 12 weeks amounted to a total of £4,450,000.

The shares not yet sold consist of holdings chiefly in companies in which they and the custodian had failed to come to terms with regard to the purchase price. However, these shares will be advertised for sale in the near future. The value all told will not exceed £100,000.

As regards the liquidation of enemy property in the Union as a whole the custodian during the last 18 months has found it no easy matter to dispose of farms, town properties, shares and other assets owing to the general financial depression but the work has been going on quietly. Anything approaching forced sales or a sacrifice of assets has been avoided.

With regard to the value of property released to German subjects in South Africa, the custodian states that the value of assets which had been released and returned to subjects of enemy powers who were resident or domiciled in the Union at the outbreak of war amounted to more than £3,000,000. All proved debts owing by enemy nationals to citizens of the Union have been paid to them out of enemy funds.

QUEBEC'S AUTOMOBILE GROWTH

QUEBEC, Aug. 24 (Special Correspondence)—A report on the number of automobile licenses issued by the automobile branch of the Provincial Government, from the first of April to date, shows that there are 55,180 licensed automobiles in the Province of Quebec, as compared with 54,570 for last year, of which 30,008 as compared with 19,032 are in Montreal, and 2674 as compared with 2427 in Quebec.



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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Limitations and Achievement
of the Modern Printing Art

WHERE the printing art is and whither it is going, may be seen clearly enough amidst the clutter and clatter of the Graphic Arts Educational Exposition which was opened for a week's duration in Mechanics Building, Boston, Monday. If the artistic aspects of a great national craft are your first concern you may wish that a somewhat lovelier setting could have been designed for this very important exhibition. If you have aesthetic perspective you perceive, even while admiring some of the most brilliantly successful exhibits, the ever increasing difficulty with which beauty expresses itself under modern conditions of standardized and large scale production. You recognize that even in the midst of "one of the biggest things in the line of publicity that has ever happened in the United States" there is room for candid criticism, for frank denial of extravagant assertions, for repudiation of injudicious "boosting."

That this exposition, nevertheless, whatever the defects of its presentation, proves the printing art to be an outstanding artistic achievement in North America may seem to the visiting critic incontestable. You can think of no other art that reaches so many people with a product that is meant to be, and generally is, so effective and honest, so usually free from affectation and sometimes distinctly fine.

Here, indeed, is corroboration of the view of the director of one of our museums of art who is privately very supercilious as regards contemporary painting and sculpture, which he regards as reactionary and dilettante, but who wholeheartedly commends the art that is put into advertising as our superlative form of aesthetic expression.

The great art of former ages, in this curator's view, usually advertised religion. The really genuine art of this age advertises goods and services, and in so doing has rediscovered many of the fundamentals of all great art. The commendable qualities, certainly, of the graphic arts as practiced today and shown at the Mechanics Building are such as to make one assent, in a general way, to the views of this museum expert.

A Sense of Design

A sense of design is impressively present in most of the exhibits at the exposition: in the costliest editions of a world famous book and in a humble desk blotter. Most printing 50 years ago was badly designed, with thoughtless selection of type arrangements, with unstudied margins, with illustrations that often failed to "spot" prettily on the page. Display advertisements and handbills were quite generally the negation of design. Printers of today, those who do ordinary commercial work as well as those who capitalize their knowledge of fine art, very frequently produce work that shows a feeling for and understanding of good pattern. Such design may be commonplace or it may be distinguished, but it is invariably design and not accident—it gives recognition to the existence of elemental laws of aesthetics.

That this education in design is a continuing factor in the printing trades is demonstrated at booths in Mechanics Building in which materials to help the craftsman to think in terms of linear and chromatic pattern are conspicuously displayed and much discussed by visitors. A good example is William Dana Orcutt's scheme of geometric measurements to find the points of visual importance in a given space, said by one enthusiast to mark the greatest advance in printing since the invention of the point system. This plan enforces upon the mind of the person who sets type the underlying mathematics of design. It suggests, too, the immense usefulness that later may result to designers of printing as the laws of dynamic symmetry, first elucidated by Jay Hambright, become more generally known.

A portent of well-ordered color, which should be more and more usual in the printing art of the near future, is seen in the large display of the Munsell color system and its practical applications.

Absence of Freak Things

Respect of the craftsman for the serious nature of their undertaking is another of the excellences disclosed at a great graphic arts exposition. The contrast with fine art exhibitions is here impressive. Modern painting and sculpture seem often to encourage trivial and even nonsensical experimentation. The immense expenditure of money on the graphic arts, the necessity of making good with the whole public, seem to inculcate in the practitioners of the printing trade a habit of avoiding the temptations to do freak things. A printer may be stupid; at least, he is no futurist.

In the vast array of type systems at the exposition, to take a specific example, you will find hardly a face that seeks to be queer and fantastic, and very few that even aim to be picturesque. In the first years of the present-day revival of interest in the older type forms it was sometimes thought "artistic" to reproduce with all their mannerisms the elaborate black-faced and often illegible types of some of the earliest printers. If that had not entirely disappeared, its follower, assuredly, were not accorded space at this exposition. Instead, we have competing type-founders, vying with one another in displaying adaptations of the standard black-faced types which differ from their prototypes in the direction of superior logic, regularity, legibility.

Much talk you hear, as you converse with the salesmen in charge of the typographical booths, about legibility, for in this period of efforts to eliminate waste, many people have awakened to the immense loss of effort and eyesight caused by the shapes of certain of the letters handed down to us from the days of calamus-written manuscripts. In university laboratories this subject has been studied, and in accordance with their findings minute changes in the appearance of

certain letters may already be noted. The relation of the size of type to legibility has, of course, also been considered. One hears of the popularity of a new 10% point type which is more agreeable to read than 10 point and still runs practically the same number of words to the page.

Mainly Anti-Artistic

The quest of speed, accuracy and mechanical perfection in the graphic arts is in the main anti-artistic, as you realize in going among the exhibits with a memory of some of the beautiful books of other periods in the back of your head.

These limitations of our time, you sensibly admit, are inevitable. Printing is for the millions. It cannot be produced except through standardization of materials and mechanical processes that means hard edges, flat uninteresting surfaces, tiresome repetition of such ornamental units as are used. These are qualifications that are apparent, and even a bit distressing, to anyone who is sensitive to the charm of the slight deviations from regularity, of the varied surface and inexact repetition that are not merely an accident of the great art of the past but are an essential element of its beauty. Printing in its first centuries shared in these qualities of the arts of its time. The very wonderful mechanical improvements of the craft, nevertheless, with examples of which Mechanics Hall is filled, tend to remove the minor imperfections that make a work of art perfect. The possibility that is left is of nice design, harmonious coloration, suitability to the purpose in hand. Beyond this the designer of printing cannot ordinarily go. Too much, in brief, may not be claimed for an art which, for all its high-speed presses making 4000 impressions an hour and its machines for hair-line registration, can hope through its pattern and performance only to convey a suggestion of the beauty that would be possible with less perfected mechanisms, less hurried processes.

"Don't you call this beautiful printing?" asked at the exposition a salesman for one of the big machinery companies whose device, used at first mostly for newspaper and magazine composition, is now employed on editions of luxe as well.

"If you mean by that question printing which is on good paper and is sharp and clear and readable, I answer yes," replied a visitor who showed himself candidly critical of excessive claims for such a product. "This page before me, however, with your machinery, couldn't be made as really beautiful as I could set it by hand and print it on handmade paper."

Not Beautiful Printing

The salesman looked shocked and surprised. "But the expense of doing it that way?" he ejaculated.

"Why, certainly," said his critic. "The expense would prevent you from employing me to go over this page word by word, eliminating the bits of unpleasant white paper that come into a word wherever the letter 'r' appears, avoiding the impingement of the tops of capitals upon the lower serifs of the line above and making each sentence, each paragraph a handsome design, right in every detail. Your problem is to produce to sell at \$5 a well-made book which you would have to sell at \$50 if I were to carry out my ideal methods of making it. My book would be beautiful printing. You are asserting too much for yours when you call it that."

Yet the printing art is, without the observant one at the exposition to be going in the direction of greater and greater ability to make a passable imitation of the ideally beautiful thing. Its increasing flexibility indicates that.

The supplementing of typography with lithography illustrates the point of an enhanced flexibility. In the presence of the big offset presses you realize that here is a mechanism which prints at high speed, cheaply, and still gives off at least a superficial aspect that is more artistic than the output of the ordinary, high-speed rotary press. This utilization of lithographic transfers in the commercial printing industry gives you a result that seems to reside in the nature of wood pulp fiber instead of being pressed upon it; its edges are less rigid and insistent than in the generality of printing and the tone is likely to be pleasanter.

The continually rising standards of living, reading and thinking of civilized peoples give assurance that crafts so notably displayed at the Graphic Arts Exposition will continue to be developed thoughtfully and ingeniously. It at the same time suggests itself as you look over a little booth filled with handmade papers that as taste for the beautiful is more intensively cultivated artist printers more and more, here and there, may accept voluntarily the limitations of simple apparatus in the interest of workmanship as personal and product as delightful as that of the best book pages of old.

F. OGDEN CORNISH.



The Sousaphone, Displayed by William Bell of Sousa's Band

Sousaphone Seen as Possible
Substitute for Upright Tuba

New York, Aug. 24

Special Correspondence

IN A published interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Edgar Varèse, the composer, formerly of Paris, registered complaint at what he styles a lack of foundation in the modern symphony orchestra. The burden of Mr. Varèse's criticism concerned itself with the assertion that the great string, wood, brass and percussion bodies of today should have at least a 32-foot tone, instead of merely a 16-foot bass tone. This melodic revolutionist from the banks of the Seine would even go so far as to welcome a 64-foot tone into the orchestra.

His view of the so-called orchestral limitations might undergo a change were the Sousaphone, with its sonorous 32-foot tonal fundamentals, to be brought into the symphony orchestra to replace the upright tuba used in certain measures to re-enforce the bass department. It is the gigantic Helicon tuba, or Sousaphone, that infuses into Sousa's band an impressive organ-like bass quality of distinct individuality. This organization now employs a battery of five Sousaphones for foundation purposes.

May Solve Problem

It might not be outside the pale either of reason or possibility to take the position that the American bandmaster-composer has unwittingly solved the orchestral problem, deemed by Mr. Varèse to be a critical one. Opportunity appears to be offered an enterprising symphonic conductor to do something "different" in the way of enriching and solidifying the quality of his bass choir. The Sousaphone, sounding an octave lower than the ordinary tuba, might effect surprising artistic results in the orchestra as it does in the band of 76 musicians under the baton of John Philip Sousa.

Mr. Sousa has supplied The Christian Science Monitor with some interesting data on the Sousaphone, together with "inside" band effects, on which there is no higher authority. Mr. Sousa's signed statement is as follows:

The two groups of instrumental performers, the string group, commonly called the Symphony Orchestra, starting from the time of Haydn, has been enlarged by the duplication of strings and the addition of many instruments to the wind band. The only string increase, besides the violin family, has been the harp, whereas the wind band of three centuries ago confined its make-up to family affiliations. That is to say they had bands consisting of various kinds of oboes, and bands consisting of only brass instruments in use at that time.

Instruments, like peoples, have social distinction, but the symphony orchestra and the concert band have combined the various groups until today a fully equipped orchestra, or wind band, is very rich in tonal coloring and class relationship.

Many Good Conductors

Of the earlier bands in America, there were many conducted by competent men, Gilmore, Cappa, Reeves, Missud,

wards and be adjustable to be used for concert purposes. He built one, and grateful to me for the suggestion, called it a Sousaphone. It was immediately taken up by other instrument makers, and is today manufactured in its greatest degree of perfection by the C. G. Conn Company, of Elkhart, Ind.

The Sousaphone consists of 216 inches of tubing from the mouthpiece to the end of the bell, that is, straight open tone, tuned at 440. With the use of the first valve 27 inches is added. The use of the second valve adds 13 inches. With the use of the third valve 46 inches is added. The combination use of these various valves gives the chromatic scale in its entirety.

From one Sousaphone in use in my band during its earliest days, I gradually eliminated the upright E-flat and double B-flat tubas, and use at the present five double B-flat Sousaphones. While I was at Great Lakes during the World War, where I formed the Band Battalion of 350 members, 33 Sousaphones, 24 in E-flat and 8 in double B-flat were used.

It is my belief when properly played, that the Sousaphone tone mingles with better effect with the tones of other instruments, string and brass, than is the case with the ordinary bass instruments.

In conclusion it can be stated that when Mr. Sousa refers to the family of string instruments, he is on familiar ground, being a violinist and author of a violin instruction method. The Sousa violinists have experienced during their youth were varied, and included a tour as a member of Jacques Offenbach's operatic orchestra when the composer of "The Grand Duchess" and "The Tales of Hoffmann" visited the United States in the late 70's. Undoubtedly the keen sympathy existing between bandmaster and orchestra has, in no small measure, been responsible for the characteristic smoothness and satisfying tonal blending of all choirs in Sousa's Band.

H. I. B.

New Art Treasures at
Metropolitan Museum

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 23—The Metropolitan Museum of Art is exhibiting for the first time the recent gift of Edward S. Harkness of Egyptian antiquities of unusual interest, belonging as they do to the period of the King Akhenaton (1375-1358 B. C.), when Egypt turned to the worship of Aton—the sun, called the kindly creator of all things. A large part of the gift is from the Amarna collection, originally from Petrie's excavations in the city built by Akhenaton when he fled from Thebes, and consists of sculptured heads and reliefs, evidently trial pieces from the studio of some old-world modernist, and ceramics, pendants, and scarabs.

This young king, Akhenaton, tried to turn his people from their many gods to the worship of a single deity, and although his experiment was of a short duration and resulted in a reversion of the Egyptians to their former gods, this period remains the most interesting in his history. From the tomb of a certain Khamwast and his wife Mehet, which lived during this time, came an alabaster drinking goblet, a faience decanter, and a signet ring. These objects are inscribed with data which place them of the time of Akhenaton.

The goblet is lotiform and probably from the banquet table of the king. The decanter is of dark green faience and likewise comes from the palace, a souvenir, no doubt, of a court function attended by Khamwast. The gold signet ring is inscribed with the name of a succeeding ruler and its massiveness indicates the importance of the official to whom it was given; in the standards of its day its weight in gold was equivalent to the value of nine or ten acres of good farming land.

A valuable addition to the museum's collection of early Dutch masters is the recent purchase of a "Madonna and Child" attributed to Albert van Ouwater and belongs to the last quarter of the fifteenth century. Various influences appear in his work, notably the lifelike naturalness of Dirk Bouts, the painting of the Madonna's rich costume in the manner of the Van Eycks, and the landscape background similar to those introduced by the Italian painters. In spite of these tendencies the picture remains an earnest document of a skillful and painstaking artist and is fortunately in an almost faultless state of preservation.

An exhibition of Japanese sword mounts, to the number of 450, has been arranged by the museum from the collection of the museum and from the collections of certain specialists and collectors among the members of the Armor and Arms Club. These objects d'art, in which the painter, chiseler, and lacquerer collaborated, range from the sixteenth to the nineteenth centuries and display the many beauties of Japanese design and skill in workmanship.

"The Prince and the Pauper" picture which is being presented in America by a foreign film producing company, was made in Austria after the war. The greater part of the cast, as well as the camera man, art director, and other technical assistants are all Hungarians. Alexander Korda, who worked as director, who, after years with the Corvin Studios in Budapest is now working for the Sascha Producing Company in Vienna. Some years ago there was issued an American film version of "The Prince and the Pauper," by Paramount.

Goldreyer and Mindlin find that the title they gave their new play, "The Warning," belongs to somebody else, so they have decided to call it "The Last Warning." Robert Edeson will appear in the leading rôle.

Jobyna Howland will play the principal part in "Greatest," a satiric comedy in three parts by Miss Zoë Akins. Gilbert Miller will make the production.

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Berkshire Festival
Programs Announced

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Aug. 28—Recent compositions will have as usual an important place on the programs of the Berkshire Festival of Chamber Music this year. Leo Weiner's prize winning string quartet and Brescia's Rhapsodie for flute, oboe, clarinet, bassoon and horn, dedicated to Mrs. F. S. Coolidge, will be given their first performances. Regier's clarinet quintet in A major and Pierné's trio in G minor will be heard for the first time in America. The program follows:

First concert: Thursday, Sept. 28, at 4 p. m.—The Wendling quartet, (Stuttgart, Germany) Carl Wendling, first violin; Philip Neeter, viola, Hans Michaelis, second violin, Alfred Saal, cello, assisted by Georges Grisez, clarinet.
Beethoven—Quartet in A minor, Opus 132.
Mozart—Quartet in D minor (Kochel 421).
Regier—Quintet in A major, Opus 146, for clarinet, two violins, viola and cello (dedicated to Prof. Carl Wendling). First performance in America.

Second concert: Friday, Sept. 29, at 11 a. m.—Brahms program, given by Edith Bennett, soprano; George Hamlin, tenor; Mrs. F. S. Coolidge, piano; Felix Salmond, cello; Mabel Beddoe, contralto; Boris Saslavski, baritone; Ernest Hutcheson, piano; Georges Grisez, clarinet; Hugo Kortschak, viola.
Trio for piano, clarinet and cello, Opus 114 in A minor, Messrs. Hutcheson, Grisez and Salmond.
Two songs for contralto, viola and piano, Opus 91. Gestilte Sehnsucht, Geistliches Wiegenlied. Miss Beddoe, Mrs. F. S. Coolidge and Mr. Kortschak.

Sonata for cello and piano, Opus 33 in E minor, Messrs. Salmond and Hutcheson.
New songs of love, Waltzes for vocal quartet and four hand piano, Opus 65. Misses Bennett and Beddoe, Messrs. Hamlin and Saslavski, Mrs. F. S. Coolidge and Mr. Hutcheson.
Third concert: Friday, Sept. 29, at 4 p. m.—The New York trio; Clarence Adler, piano; Scipione Galdi, violin, Cornelius van Vliet, cello.
Beethoven—Trio in B flat major, Opus 97.
Gabriel Pierné—Trio in C minor, Opus 45. (First performance in America.)

Fourth concert: Saturday, Sept. 30, at 11 a. m.—String quartet of the Chamber Music society of San Francisco. (Elias Hecht, founder), Louis Persinger, first violin; Nathan Firestone, viola; Louis Ford, second violin; Walter Ferner, cello, and Georges Grisez, clarinet; Arthur Lora, flute; August Mesnard, bassoon; Marcel Tabuteau, oboe; George Wendler, horn; Anselme Fortier, double bass.
Brescia—Second suite—Rhapsodie, for flute, oboe, clarinet, bassoon and

French horn. Original performance (Dedicated to Mrs. F. S. Coolidge).

Ravel—String quartet.
Schubert—Octet for string quartet, clarinet, bassoon and French horn.
Fifth concert: Saturday, Sept. 30, at 4 p. m.—The Wendling quartet, assisted by Ernest Hutcheson, piano.
Leo Weiner—String quartet in F sharp minor. Original performance. (Prize winning composition in the contest 1922).
Frank—Quintet for piano and string quartet in F minor.

Mme. Abby Richardson
Is Again Singing in Paris

PARIS, Aug. 15 (Special Correspondence)—Mme. Abby Richardson, who is an American mezzo-soprano, has returned to Paris after an absence of over three years. She is the wife of Mr. Chéreau who is stage director at the Opéra and is at present teaching his art to students of the American Conservatoire. Mme. Richardson, who is a pupil of the famous Rose Caron, made her Paris début in 1915 at the Opéra-Comique in the character of the mother in Charpentier's "Louise." Since 1918, she has been at Brussels at the Théâtre de la Monnaie. She has now reappeared at the Opéra-Comique in "Werther" and "Carmen" and it is understood that she is thinking of leaving Paris again.
Another interesting engagement is that of Mr. John McCormack, the Irish tenor. He is to sing Don Giovanni at the Opéra next season and this event is awaited with much interest.

"A Daughter of Luxury" is the name of Agnes Ayres' next starring vehicle for Paramount. The filming of it has just started under the direction of Paul Powell. Beulah Marie Dix adapted the picture from a play called "The Imposter," by Leonard Merrick and Michael Morton. Tom Gallery has the male lead.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

BANKERS REPORT
DEARTH OF NEW
BOND FINANCING

Large Industrial Corporations in
No Immediate Need of
New Cash

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (By The Associated Press).—Investment bankers and bond dealers reported today that there was a dearth of new bond financing in prospect. For three successive weeks, new bond offerings have established low levels for the year, the total last week being only \$7,500,000, compared with a weekly average of \$100,000,000 in the early spring of the year, and an average to date of something under \$50,000,000.

Several reasons are assigned for the slump in addition to the usual mid-summer dullness. Virtually all the large industrial corporations are reported to have completed their immediate new financing and to be in no further need of cash. Second grade corporations also appear to be in a strong cash position, with no immediate necessity or prospect of expanding operations, while third rate companies are not in a position to borrow further at this time.

Refunding Operations
It was pointed out that the wartime expansion of most large plants provided production facilities for years to come, and that a number of minor projects are being held in abeyance because of uncertainties occasioned by the coal and rail strikes. During the past few months several large corporations have engaged in refunding operations, calling in bonds put out at high rates of interest and substituting for them new issues at lower coupon rates. Most of this refunding has been completed.

Continuance of easy money rates also has resulted in corporations finding it more profitable to raise money through the issuance of stock in preference to the sale of bonds. Two large railroads, the Illinois Central and the Chesapeake & Ohio, already have chosen this method with another large eastern trunk line reported to be contemplating similar action. The American Telephone & Telegraph Company recently announced the issuance of \$115,000,000 additional common stock to take care of business expansion, while two recent issues of preferred stock by large New York department stores were oversubscribed.

No Foreign Financing
Disturbed economic conditions in Europe are said to virtually preclude any further financing in that quarter, and no definite negotiations are pending for South American loans although several of those countries are reported to be in the market for money. Argentina is seeking a loan of \$200,000,000, but conservative banking interests here have declined to bid for that amount on the ground that such a loan could not be disposed of in the local market, even with the present easy money rates and the abundance of funds available for investment purposes.

MASSACHUSETTS
GAS OUTLOOK
IS VERY BRIGHT

The 107 per cent increase in July net earnings of Massachusetts Gas subsidiaries as compared with July a year ago, is likely to prove the forerunner of a string of similarly large gains throughout the coming winter months. Notwithstanding the coal mines owned by Massachusetts Gas operating companies, only recently reopened after having been shut down since the first of the year, the consolidated net income of the system for the seven months to July 31 totaled \$1,676,720, an increase over the similar period a year ago of \$127,000.

Massachusetts Gas has outstanding \$25,000,000 4 per cent preferred stock and \$25,000,000 of common on which it is paying at the rate of 5 1/2 a share a year. In other words, dividend requirements of the holding company total \$2,250,000 a year, compared with operating earnings so far this year at a rate substantially in excess of these requirements.

The interesting side to the situation, however, is that earnings during the coming winter are almost certain to show a considerable expansion. It would not be surprising if the consumption of gas, reflecting the certain scarcity of hard coal, were to increase 25 per cent over a year ago.

BROOKLYN CITY
ROAD'S AFFAIRS
MUCH IMPROVED

With earnings of \$1,765,528 after charges for the fiscal year ended June 30 last, equivalent to \$1.47 a share on its 1,200,000 shares of stock, par \$10, Brooklyn City Railroad wiped out a corporate deficit of \$1,474,008 standing on its balance sheet at the close of the previous year. At the end of the year the company had \$572,318 cash and \$1,255,377 in United States Treasury notes.

One of the most encouraging features of the report was the gain in traffic. The company carried 243,538,467 passengers during the year, a gain of 12 per cent over the number transported during the previous year. While the company has been losing money since long-haul traffic to the suburbs it has been making rapid gains in the more profitable short-haul business.

July earnings of \$153,052 after charges are at a rate slightly more than the final result for the preceding fiscal year and augur well for the fiscal period just begun. With earnings so satisfactory and the condition of the company so strong it may not be very far from dividend payments. It was formerly a consistent dividend payer. As recently as 1919 dividends of \$1 a share were paid. The stock has a fairly active market on the New York Curb, where it has been selling around \$24.

NEW PIPE MAKING
PROCESS IS SUCCESS

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 30.—Tests of the De La Vaud pipe-making process at the local plant of The United States Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Company have proved so thoroughly satisfying to engineers that an early announcement of the pipe being placed on the market is expected.

Tests applied on six to ten-inch sizes more than came up to expectations as to pressure and other features, and the same results are confidently predicted in tests of 12-inch sizes.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

NEW YORK CENTRAL 1921 1922
Oper revenue \$27,934,312 \$26,255,176
Oper income 3,836,569 4,725,537
From Jan 1: 186,492,095 183,834,688
Oper revenue 28,839,545 21,123,512
Oper income 1,071,140 978,280

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE 1921 1922
Oper revenue \$9,376,857 \$9,610,560
Oper income 1,350,216 934,022
From Jan 1: 71,626,982 67,214,699
Oper revenue 11,071,140 978,280

WABASH 1921 1922
Oper revenue \$4,643,216 \$4,862,653
Oper income 791,464 508,650
From Jan 1: 33,273,809 33,694,921
Oper revenue 4,808,010 2,740,360

ATLANTIC COAST LINE 1921 1922
Oper revenue \$4,494,338 \$4,438,123
Oper income 468,749 109,996
From Jan 1: 41,589,918 41,170,164
Oper revenue 10,033,953 3,869,708

TEXAS & PACIFIC 1921 1922
Oper revenue \$2,313,990 \$2,711,116
Oper income 442,028 684,481
From Jan 1: 16,684,795 20,551,607
Oper revenue 2,046,258 2,166,436

PITTSBURGH & LAKE ERIE 1921 1922
Oper revenue \$1,952,871 \$1,521,252
Oper income 76,616 223,854
From Jan 1: 13,753,077 13,881,397
Oper revenue 1,457,818 3,400,525

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA 1921 1922
Oper revenue \$1,335,648 \$2,051,273
Oper income 315,012 706,683
From Jan 1: 12,683,645 \$1,183,955
Oper revenue 1,966,232 362,537

WESTERN MARYLAND 1921 1922
Oper revenue \$1,251,617 \$1,402,316
Oper income 49,370 297,420
From Jan 1: \$9,495,656 \$10,535,650
Oper revenue 2,006,420 1,511,929

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE 1921 1922
Oper revenue \$1,182,134 \$1,477,255
Oper income 164,980 369,816
From Jan 1: \$8,005,064 \$8,226,180
Oper revenue 1,201,872 953,291

RUTLAND 1921 1922
Oper revenue \$485,092 \$484,828
Oper income 76,726 34,972
From Jan 1: \$3,223,053 \$3,278,970
Oper revenue 182,288 63,319

ANN HARBOR 1921 1922
Oper revenue \$110,579 \$141,622
Oper income 26,453 50,725
From Jan 1: 2,823,554 2,716,369
Oper revenue 412,166 124,600

GREAT NORTHERN 1921 1922
Gross \$9,015,381 \$8,142,962
Net 2,409,923 1,073,147
From Jan 1: 61,745,576 50,648,749
Gross 6,449,503 558,912

Deficit. Increase.
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN 1921 1922
Oper revenue \$22,621 \$29,781
Oper income 62,622 149,548
From Jan 1: 1,784,563 2,710,645
Oper revenue 268,516 184,216

Deficit. Increase.
CANADIAN PACIFIC 1921 1922
Gross \$14,463,834 \$13,909,094
Net 1,961,908 92,407
From Jan 1: \$90,797,297 \$9,069,907
Gross 11,775,978 2,338,413

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN 1921 1922
Oper revenue \$1,928,337 \$1,973,953
Net revenue 524,371 401,043
Oper income 420,988 311,355
Net income 249,000 119,617

Deficit. Increase.
NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS 1921 1922
Oper revenue \$1,844,764 \$1,853,173
Oper income 397,945 421,748
From Jan 1: \$11,985,200 \$11,949,311
Oper revenue 1,072,590 231,662

Deficit.
OREGON SHORT LINE 1921 1922
Oper revenue \$2,992,961 \$2,490,599
Oper income 307,294 151,069
From Jan 1: \$18,973,550 \$18,243,276
Oper revenue 2,580,212 1,301,721

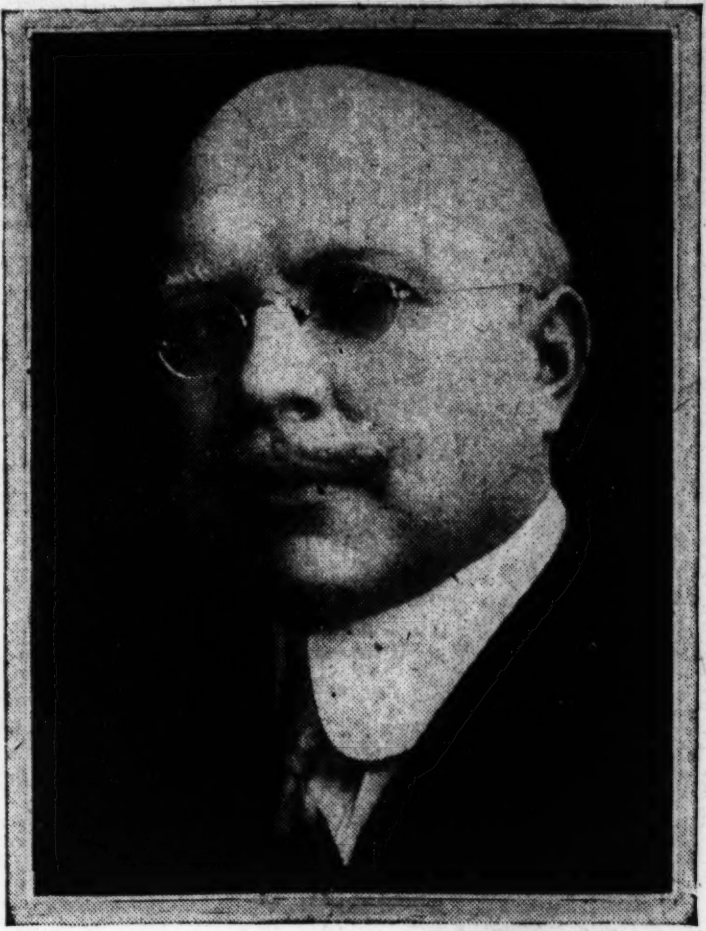
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN 1921 1922
Oper revenue \$949,857 \$1,387,617
Oper income 53,962 194,795
From Jan 1: \$7,691,026 \$11,061,580
Oper revenue 957,547 628,867

Deficit.
LONG ISLAND 1921 1922
Oper revenue \$3,265,343 \$3,315,432
Oper income 1,190,045 1,174,010
From Jan 1: \$17,329,772 \$16,082,566
Oper revenue 3,574,565 1,291,277

Deficit.
MISSOURI PACIFIC 1921 1922
Oper revenue \$7,763,726 \$8,959,260
Oper income 1,367,661 1,125,575
From Jan 1: \$56,288,162 \$61,360,215
Oper revenue 6,496,831 4,285,497

Deficit.
BURLINGTON'S TRAFFIC EXPANDS
CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—Freight loadings on the Burlington road in the first three weeks of August increased 8908 cars to 113,955 cars, or 6.5 per cent.

NEW METALS CONCERN
DOVER, Del., Aug. 30.—A charter was filed here for the Winchester-Simmons Company, capital \$35,000, to mine and produce tin, steel, lead, and other products.



William E. Corey

THE steel industry has attracted many brilliant and successful men to its ranks, and as in the case of William Ellis Corey, chairman of the board of the Midvale Steel & Ordnance Corp., it has drawn many of its leaders from those who have grown up in the business, and risen to great heights from humble starts in the mills as young men.

Mr. Corey entered the chemical laboratory of the Edgar Thompson Steel Works when a mere youth. He had been educated in the public schools of Pittsburgh, and following a course at Duff's College, he obtained his position. In 1887 he went to the Homestead Steel Works, and his work was rewarded by promotion to superintendent of the plate mill two years later, and then to superintendent of the armor plate department. Ten years after going to the Homestead plant, Mr. Corey succeeded Charles M. Schwab as general superintendent of the works.

As president of the Carnegie Steel Company in 1901 Mr. Corey found himself in the front rank with executives of the leading industry of the Nation. He became president of the United States Steel Corporation in 1903 and served in that capacity for eight years.

Today Mr. Corey heads the Midvale Steel & Ordnance Corp., and is a director in almost a score of concerns of international reputation.

NEBRASKA'S
STATE BANKS
CONDITIONS
Long-Term Deposits Increase
Several Million Dollars—Situation in Loans Improves

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 25 (Special Correspondence).—State banks increased their deposits more than \$6,000,000 between March 25 and July 25 according to a summary of reports just issued by J. E. Hart, secretary of the banking department. The increase has been almost wholly in time certificates.

Nearly 1000 Banks
There are 970 banks now operating under state charter. This is 30 less than two years ago. Several have changed from state to national, in that time, and 40 have failed. The difference represents new banks opened. The failed banks carried deposits totaling nearly \$9,000,000, but these have all been taken care of or will be out of the guaranty of deposits fund maintained by assessments upon the solvent banks. "There is now in the fund \$2,139,000."

The excellent condition of the remaining banks is shown by the fact that there are actual reserves of \$51,701,000, or 22 per cent, which is \$16,709,000 more than the \$35,000,000 required by the state law. A further evidence of the improved condition is shown in the decrease of borrowed money from \$13,141,000 to \$12,145,000.

"Frozen" Loans Melt
Although deposits have increased more than \$6,000,000 in the three-month period covered, there has been an increase of only \$1,000,000 in loans and discounts. Secretary Hart says that a great part of the frozen assets of 18 months ago have been "melted," and that most of the banks have been making money despite the heavy assessments for the deposit guaranty fund.

The chief items in the report are: Loans and discounts, \$209,351,000; bonds and other securities, \$10,144,000; banking houses, furniture, real estate, \$9,145,000; cash and sight exchange, \$51,701,000; capital stock, \$25,254,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$15,626,000; deposits, subject to check, \$104,000,000; certificates \$121,000,000 and due to banks, \$7,633,000, a total of deposits of \$233,284,000.

FINANCIAL NOTES
The Lancaster Mills of Lancaster, S. C., and the Arkwright Mills of Spartanburg have been forced to close because of lack of coal.

The Eastern Steamship Line, Inc., will reduce freight rates between New York and Portland, approximately 5 per cent on Sept. 5.

The Cardiff Company, Wales, has offered the Maine fuel director 5000 tons of coal, two-thirds large, at \$8.99 a ton, landed at Portland, Me. This is the lowest price named on coal since the strike began.

President Harding has authorized \$600,000 funds to enable army engineers to begin work on Wilson dam, Muscle Shoals, pending the use of the \$7,500,000 appropriation which becomes available Oct. 1.

Wholesale prices in the United States at the end of July were 12 per cent higher than last January when the low point in the recent downward swing was reached. The price level in July was no higher than in March, 1921, and 37 per cent below the peak, reached in May, 1920.

GRAIN MOVEMENT ACTIVE
WINNIPEG, Aug. 30.—Grain trains are being operated to the head of the Lakes 30 minutes apart on western lines. Some sections of Manitoba report as high yield as 40 bushels to the acre. Grain grading of No. 1 hard wheat generally returns a yield equal to that of 1916. A million bushels went down the Lakes last week, with 6,000,000 still in store.

CHEMICAL MAKES
YEAR'S REPORT
SHOWING GAINS

Deficit Totals \$1,124,070—Immediate and Future Outlook for Business Much Better

The annual report of the American Agricultural Chemical Company for the year ended June 30, 1922, displays a deficit of \$1,124,070 after all operating expenses, depreciation, and fixed charges. This compares with a corresponding deficit in the previous year of \$1,155,442, which figure includes \$5,022,723 inventory adjustment, whereas, in the year recently closed there was no inventory write-off. In fact, on June 30, 1922, the company's inventories would have shown an appreciation of more than \$500,000 had they been taken at market instead of cost values.

The figures of the income accounts compare as follows for the year ended June 30, last:

	1922	1921
Net inc at tax	\$5,234,143	\$1,912,208
Other income	5,234,143	1,912,208
Total income	5,234,143	1,912,208
Inventory adj.	5,022,723	5,022,723
Int. dep. etc.	4,022,771	3,917,252
Reserves	2,336,443	4,130,666
Net profits	\$1,124,070	\$1,155,442
Div. paid	1,707,312	1,707,312
Com. div.	1,279,176	1,279,176
Surplus	\$1,124,070	\$1,124,070
Com. atk. div.	1,290,428	1,290,428
Sur. June 30.	1,545,879	2,669,950

* Deficit.

Balance Sheet Changes
The balance sheet of the company compares:

	1922	1921
Real estate & mach.	\$32,772,032	\$32,127,541
Equipment	6,389,723	6,389,723
Other invest.	6,371,787	6,455,048
U. S. Lib. bds. etc.	294,735	197,609
Phos. prop.	17,167,389	20,352,041
Brands, trademarks.	1	1
Accs. rec.	18,880,295	25,447,582
Notes rec.	18,796,363	17,902,095
Mdse. and sup.	13,318,303	18,339,871
Cash in bank	2,468,517	1,134,149
Miscellaneous	3,559,981	3,525,746
Sink. fd. (net)	17,022	6,813
Total	\$113,776,937	\$125,878,190

LIABILITIES
Com. atk. stock \$23,322,126 \$23,322,126
Pfd. stock 28,455,200 28,455,200
1st mtg. 5% conv. bonds 6,247,000 6,646,000
1st ref. 7 1/2% bonds 30,000,000 30,000,000
Debt. Hab. 742,815 830,471
Acc. b. bds. 1,015,587 1,020,200
Accs. pay. and accr. tax 1,253,398 1,226,056
Pay. 742,815 830,471
Notes pay. 4,806,356 15,822,000
Profit and loss 1,545,879 2,669,950
Total \$113,776,937 \$125,878,190

Situation More Encouraging
Chairman Robert S. Bradley says in part:

"Since our last annual report, agricultural conditions have materially improved, and the demand for fertilizers has not yet returned to normal, indications for such a return in the near future are now encouraging. The sales of fertilizers in the United States for the past year are estimated to have been about 65 per cent of the tonnage of 1920; but while the demand has thus decreased, owing to the severe depression in all agricultural districts during the past two years, the productive capacity of the fertilizer industry had been considerably increased under the stimulus of the heavy demand in the spring of 1920. These conditions have naturally led to very severe competition and to a continuance of low prices."

Although there still remains uncollected in the south a large amount of fertilizer notes and accounts from sales of 1920 and 1921, it is estimated, nevertheless, that one-half of all the fertilizer used in the cotton belt in the spring of 1922 was sold for cash, instead of on the usual fall credit terms, and it is confidently expected that the balance of these sales will be collected this fall, maturity, together with a large part of the receivables carried over from 1920 and 1921.

"Much more fertilizer could have been sold in the south last spring had it not been for the unsatisfactory credit conditions prevailing in that section. From June, 1921, to June, 1922, the price of cotton advanced from around 11 cents a pound to over 22 cents, which latter price should yield a very satisfactory profit to the present cost of production. If the price of cotton should remain around present figures there should be a considerable increase in the demand for fertilizers in the southern states in the spring of 1923."

Inventories Depleted.
In the northern states credit conditions have been more favorable and a relatively larger tonnage of fertilizer has been sold, though far less than in 1920. Competition in these states has been very keen and prices have remained at a low level.

"The situation in Cuba has greatly improved in consequence of the heavy reduction in the stocks of raw sugar and the resultant advance in its price. This should materially augment collections on the island and increase the demand for cane fertilizer which has been at a low ebb for the past two seasons."

"Our inventories have been depleted to as low a point as is practicable, and while on June 30, 1921, it was necessary to write off over \$5,000,000 on inventories to bring them down to market values, on June 30, 1922, our inventories, which were taken at cost or market, whichever was lower, would show an appreciation of over \$500,000 had they been taken at market values prevailing on that date."

"The former auditing department has been succeeded by a controller's office, which has reconstructed the company's books and reclassified its accounts, and has established at all branch offices a uniform system of accounting in accord with the most approved standards."

The plants of your company have been maintained in excellent condition, the entire organization of the company has been materially strengthened, large permanent economies have been effected and the management feels that it is well equipped to cope with any future conditions that may arise in the industry."

Six % Coupon Gold Bonds
Of the Massachusetts Mortgage Company
Issued in denominations of \$100, \$200, \$500 and \$1000. Maturities from two to ten years at option of borrower. Coupons payable June 15 and Dec. 15. Secured by strictly first mortgages on real estate in addition to the guarantee and surplus of two Massachusetts corporations. Convertible, at buyer's option, into 8% preferred Stocks. To those investors who insist on a safe security coupled with a liberal yield, these bonds answer every requirement. Write for prospectus.

MASSACHUSETTS MORTGAGE COMPANY
739-741 Old South Building, Boston, Mass.

OIL AS FUEL IS
COMING TO FRONT

Kerosene Said to Be Most Advantageous for Residents

Large oil companies are receiving many inquiries regarding conversion of coal-burning boilers to oil firing for generating steam in manufacturing plants and residences. Inquiry is occasioned by scarcity of coal. The largest of recent conversions to oil is Ford's Highland Park automobile plant, which will use about 1000 barrels of fuel oil daily.

Although manufacturing plants and railroads are equipped to use fuel oil, big oil companies consider it too difficult of delivery and installation of equipment rather costly for general domestic heating. They see a broad field for the use of oil in boilers to heat residences, but feel that low-grade kerosene would prove more desirable fuel. One thing particularly in favor of kerosene over fuel oil, they contend, is that it needs no preheating. Fuel oil from Mexican crude, because of its viscosity, requires installation of rather costly equipment.

Oil companies point out kerosene can also be delivered readily with present facilities. Kerosene delivery is one of the oldest marketing operations in the oil trade.

The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, through a subsidiary, owns the patent on a new type of burner for using kerosene distillate in the place of coal. The cost of installation including inside tankage for 50 gallons, approximates \$250. With a reserve tank outside of the residence the cost is greater. It is estimated about 100 gallons of this distillate would yield the same heat as a ton of coal and cost about 9 cents a gallon. Not only would this be cheaper than coal, at present, but there would be the convenience of supply as well as the saving in the necessity of elimination of ash.

The work of using kerosene for residential heating was initiated by Standard Oil to familiarize people, in the hundreds of communities using natural gas for heating, with heating by kerosene against the time when natural gas might be exhausted or too expensive. Shortage of coal is accentuating the effort to popularize kerosene for burning in boilers in communities outside the natural gas consuming area.

There is larger demand for kerosene for domestic purposes. Manufacturers of kerosene cooking stoves, water heaters and room heaters are working day and night to meet a prospective shortage.

An instance of how kerosene is being recommended for residential cooking and heating is the appeal of James J. Storrow, coal consignee for Massachusetts, that people refrain from burning coal for cooking or heating until November. He points out that enough kerosene is available and the weather is sufficiently mild, at least, until Nov. 1, to permit kerosene to supplant coal for cooking and heating necessary in households.

GERMANY'S TRADE
IS UNFAVORABLE

BERLIN, Aug. 29.—Germany's unfavorable trade balance for July was 10,000,000 marks, compared with 4,000,000,000 in June, 5,300,000,000 in May and 1,400,000,000 last July, bringing the total import surplus for seven months this year to 33,300,000,000 marks. Imports were 45,700,000,000 marks or \$90,000,000 compared with 44,000,000,000 marks or 4,030,000 tons in June. Exports were 35,700,000,000 marks or 1,640,000 tons in July, compared with 30,200,000,000 or 1,830,000 tons in June.

Export values continue to increase, but export quantities have decreased continually since April. The advance in July imports results chiefly from the purchase of more than 750,000 tons of coal, while decline of 330,000 tons in sales of coal abroad was a large factor in the export decline, both changes having been brought about by the increasing coal shortage and the loss of Upper Silesia. Imports of mineral oils, corn, rye and cotton and exports of potash, paper, iron, copper goods and woolen goods increased.

STUDEBAKER NOT TO CLOSE
SOUTH BEND, Ind., Aug. 30.—Any concern that the Studebaker plants might be compelled to curtail or suspend any part of their production because of lack of coal or supplies is dissipated by President Erskine, who announces that the plants are in a position to run indefinitely at full capacity and that the demand for cars is such as to insure such operations.

EASTMAN KODAK
AFFAIRS ARE IN
GOOD CONDITION

Steadiness Noted in Sales and Financial Plans of Camera Company

The new no-par value shares of the Eastman Kodak Company are gradually working into new high ground, and at the present price of 88 are selling to yield about 5.6 per cent on the investment.

Early this year the company revised its capitalization through an increase in the number of common shares from 250,000, \$100 par, to 2,500,000 shares without par. The management desired a wider distribution of the shares, which had been closely held.

Condition of Company
The company's profit and loss surplus stood at \$53,122,040 at the end of 1921

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

MANY STOCKS RECORD NEW HIGH PRICES

Industrial and Railroad Issues in Demand in New York Market

A strong tone prevailed at the opening of today's New York Stock Market. Nearly 20 issues broke through to new high records in the first 15 minutes of trading, including Norfolk & Western, Crucible Steel preferred, Continental Can, Associated Dry Goods, Western Maryland, Vanadium, Pittsburgh Coal, Union Tank, American Telephone and Allied Chemical.

Railroad shares moved to higher ground in response to reports of increased car loadings, gains of substantial fractions having been recorded by Northern Pacific, Reading, New York Central and Atlantic Coast Line. Oils were in good demand under the leadership of Mexican Petroleum, which was up 2 1/2 points. Gains of a point or more also took place in North American, Baldwin, Gulf Steel, General Asphalt and American Smelting.

German marks fell from 9 1/4 to 6 1/2 cents for 100 on reports that France had rejected Britain's moratorium plan.

Pool Operations

As the morning progressed, prices continued to rise. Active resumption of pool buying encouraged pool operations and the squeezing of short interests in special stocks. Gains of 2 1/2 to 5 1/2 points were made by Detroit Edison, Manhattan, Columbia Gas, National Biscuit, Loos-Wiles, U. S. Realty, American Radiator, Ann Arbor, Endicott Johnson and Postum Cereal.

The inquiry for rails also broadened, the early leaders extending their gains to 1 and 1 1/2 points. Chicago & Alton preferred continued to be under heavy pressure, declining 2 points.

Call money opened and renewed at 3 1/2 per cent.

Insistent demand carried the investment shares to still higher levels in the afternoon.

Several stocks in a spectacular fashion, with the list generally manifesting a strong tone, although there was some profit-taking in some of the speculative shares. National Coal & Suit Preferred advanced 6 points, American Brake Shoe, and Poughkeepsie, Detroit Edison, Erie, Elevator 4, and Pacific Gas & Electric, Union Tank Car, Mexican Petroleum, Kresge and Computing Tabulating Recording 3 to 3 1/2 points.

Bonds Are Higher

New York traction issues, which registered gains of 1 to 3 points, featured early dealings in bonds. Among the favorites in this group were Interborough Rapid Transit 6s, when issued, the 5s and the 5 per cent certificates, Manhattan 4s, Third Avenue Adjustment 4s, Erie General 4s, Reading Metropolitan 4 1/2s stamped.

Bethlehem Steel Refunding 5s, which climbed 2 1/2 points, featured the industrial list. American Telephone convertible 6s were up a point and Marine 6s gained a substantial fraction.

There was a broad inquiry for railroad mortgages, Seaboard Air Line Consolidated 6s rising 1 1/2 points and Kansas & Texas Adjustments 1. Moderate gains also were recorded by Denver & Rio Grande 5s and Refunding 4s, Iron Mountain 4s, Chicago Railway 5s, Seaboard Adjustment 5s, Baltimore & Ohio 4s, Southern Pacific Guaranteed 4s, Erie General 4s, Reading 4s and Norfolk Convertible 6s.

Continued improvement also was shown in the foreign group, gains of a point or more being made by French 7 1/2s, Solossons 6s and Seine 7s.

Liberty issues held fairly steady.

Toward the close steel stocks recovered part of their losses when the group was subjected to heavy selling. Republic, however, sustained a loss of 3 1/4, Crucible was off 1/2 and Bethlehem 1/4.

The market closed generally firm.

BOSTON CURB

High Low Last

Ahumada 13 1/2 14 13 1/2

Bagdad 13 1/2 14 13 1/2

Boston & Montana 15 16 15 1/2

Boston City 91 91 90 90

Calumet and Jerome 15 15 15 1/2

Canaan Copper 10 10 10 1/2

Carib Syn 10 10 10 1/2

Chief Con 10 10 10 1/2

Crystal 10 10 10 1/2

Denbigh 10 10 10 1/2

Bruceton 10 10 10 1/2

Huron 10 10 10 1/2

Home Oil 10 10 10 1/2

Mohican Copper 10 10 10 1/2

Mutual 10 10 10 1/2

New Rilla Min 10 10 10 1/2

Ohio Copper 10 10 10 1/2

So. States Cons 28 28 28 1/2

Verde Mines 28 28 28 1/2

Sales, 33,840 shares.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Henry Hentz & Co., Boston)

October 22.55 22.74 22.53 22.55 22.62

December 22.72 22.93 22.69 22.66 22.70

January 22.69 22.69 22.69 22.66 22.68

March 22.62 22.73 22.54 22.55 22.62

May 22.56 22.66 22.44 22.45 22.55

July 22.40 22.40 22.40 22.40 22.40

Spots 22.50, down 5 points.

New Orleans Cotton

Open High Low Close Prev.

Oct. 22.20 22.33 22.16 22.17 22.24

Nov. 22.22 22.34 22.17 22.17 22.20

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

TILDEN-RICHARDS
SELECTION LIKELY

May Represent U. S. in Davis
Cup Doubles Match as a Re-
sult of Their Victory

That W. T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, and Vincent Richards, Yonkers, N. Y., will be selected to play for the United States in the doubles match of the Davis Tennis Cup challenge round matches with Australia on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, N. Y., next Saturday, is the opinion of those who saw those two players successfully defend their title of United States doubles champions on the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club, Chestnut Hill, yesterday, when they defeated G. L. Patterson and P. E. Brooks, who won the Australian Davis Cup team, 4-6, 6-1, 6-3, 6-4.

Whether or not Patterson and Wood will play for Australia is quite uncertain. The final in the championship yesterday was not up to real championship class. Not only were the courts rather soft for fast playing, but the players showed the effects of their layoff from Saturday afternoon when the match was originally scheduled to be played. The player who really showed the best tennis of the match was Wood of the losing team. This player was all over the courts, getting many difficult shots and earning 16 placements for his team as against only five for Patterson. He also had only 55 errors charged up against him as against 60 for his partner. Patterson was decidedly off form and played a much poorer game than he showed in 1919 when, paired with N. E. Brooks, he won the doubles championship title at Chestnut Hill.

For the winners Richards played splendid tennis especially in the first two sets. It was well that he did, as Tilden was very slow in getting his strokes working properly. The third and fourth sets found both Tilden and Richards playing well and they worked together finely. The match by points:

FIRST SET	
Tilden and Richards	4-0 4-5 2-1 4-2-26-4
Patterson and O'Hara Wood	1-4 3-5 4-2 4-3-24-6
Tilden and Richards	P S A N O D F
Patterson	1 0 6 6 1 0
O'Hara Wood	1 0 6 6 1 0

SECOND SET	
Tilden and Richards	4-4 2-5 4-4-27-6
Patterson and O'Hara Wood	1-2 0-3 1-0-11-1
Tilden and Richards	P S A N O D F
Patterson	3 0 3 1 0
O'Hara Wood	1 0 9 2 0

THIRD SET	
Tilden and Richards	5-0 4-1 1-0 2-2-13-3
Patterson and O'Hara Wood	0-4 1-1 1-0 2-2-13-3
Tilden and Richards	P S A N O D F
Patterson	6 3 3 5 0
O'Hara Wood	2 0 5 2 1

FOURTH SET	
Tilden and Richards	2-4 2-4 1-1 7-4-33-6
Patterson and O'Hara Wood	4-1 1-4 4-5 1-1-27-4
Tilden and Richards	P S A N O D F
Patterson	4 3 6 4 2
O'Hara Wood	3 1 9 5 2

Mrs. F. I. Mallory, New York, and Tilden won the United States mixed doubles championship by defeating Miss Helen Wills, Berkeley, and H. O. Kinsey, San Francisco, in straight sets, 6-4, 6-3. This makes Mrs. Mallory and Tilden both indoor and outdoor mixed-doubles champions, as they won the former title last winter. The match by points:

FIRST SET	
Mrs. Mallory and Tilden	4-6 3-4 2-3 2-4-37-6
Miss Wills and Kinsey	5-6 4-5 3-4 3-5-29-4
Mrs. Mallory and Tilden	P S A N O D F
Miss Wills and Kinsey	3 0 5 4 0

A. W. Jones, Providence, easily won the junior singles championship by defeating L. N. White, Austin, Tex., in straight sets, 6-0, 6-1, 6-0. Jones has been showing some remarkable tennis during the Longwood tournament, and this was his second championship title, with every prospect of his winning a third one when he plays with his father in the father and sons final. The match by points:

FIRST SET	
Jones	4-4 4-4 4-4-24-6
White	2-1 0-1 1-0-11-1
Jones	P S A N O D F
White	4 5 4 4 0

Mrs. F. I. Mallory and Miss Helen Wills met in the final round of the women's Longwood invitation singles, and the former won a hard-fought battle, 3-6, 6-3, 7-5. Miss Wills played a better game against the champion than she showed in the national tournament. Although Miss Wills showed splendid generalship in varying her style and speed of strokes, Mrs. Mallory was too strong for her. The match by points:

FIRST SET	
Mrs. Mallory	5-3 4-4 1-1 4-0-26-3
Miss Wills	7-5 4-1 4-2 4-3-24-6
Mrs. Mallory	P S A N O D F
Miss Wills	7 0 10 12 0

Mrs. F. I. Mallory and Miss Helen Wills met in the final round of the women's Longwood invitation singles, and the former won a hard-fought battle, 3-6, 6-3, 7-5. Miss Wills played a better game against the champion than she showed in the national tournament. Although Miss Wills showed splendid generalship in varying her style and speed of strokes, Mrs. Mallory was too strong for her. The match by points:

SECOND SET	
Mrs. Mallory	4-4 4-4 1-1 5-4-32-6
Miss Wills	0-2 1-2 3-4 7-0-23-3
Mrs. Mallory	P S A N O D F
Miss Wills	8 0 10 6 1

Patterson and O'Hara Wood, Australia, 4-6, 6-1, 6-3, 6-4.
U. S. MIXED DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP—Final Round
Mrs. F. I. Mallory, New York, and W. T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, defeated Miss Helen Wills, Berkeley, and H. O. Kinsey, San Francisco, 6-4, 6-3.
U. S. JUNIOR SINGLES TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—Final Round
A. W. Jones, Providence, defeated L. N. White, Austin, Tex., 6-0, 6-1, 6-0.
WOMEN'S INVITATION SINGLES—Final Round
Mrs. F. I. Mallory, New York, defeated Miss Helen Wills, Berkeley, 3-6, 6-3, 7-5.

U. S. MARINE CORPS
WIN ALL MATCHES

Rifleman Meet in Annual Seagirt Interstate Shooting Tourney

SEAGIRT, N. J., Aug. 29—Rifleman of the United States Marine Corps won all three matches in the annual Seagirt interstate rifle and pistol tournament today. The Meany match at 500 yards, which was open to all competitors, was won by Sergeant C. C. Stanfield of the Marine Corps. He made a score of two plus a possible 50. Corporal A. W. Carlton and Private A. G. Cahill tied for second place with 49 bulletseyes out of a possible 50, and Sergeant T. H. Hasbrouck, both members of the One Hundred Thirtieth Infantry of the New Jersey National Guard, were tied for third place with 48 out of a possible 50 bulletseyes.

Three members of the Marine Corps made perfect scores in the Gould 200 yards rapid fire match. Private Frank Pulver made 19 bulletseyes in addition to the possible 50. Capt. W. W. Ashurst and Private G. L. Sharpe ran 8 over the possible 50. In the shoot-off Capt. Ashurst scored 7 and won second place, while Sharpe finished third with 5 bulletseyes.

The team representing the fifth regiment of the Marine Corps won the seventy-first regiment match. The members of the winning team scored 1148 out of a possible 1200 bulletseyes. The first team of the one hundred and second Cavalry finished second with 1037, and the second team of the same outfit finished third with a score of 772.

English Six-Meter
Yachts Have Tryout

Visitors Pleased With First Sail in American Waters
OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Aug. 30—The quartet of English six-meter yachts brought to this country to defend the international trophy for craft in their class are being tuned up in preparation for the first race Sept. 9.

The visiting yachtsmen today expressed themselves pleased with the first tryout of the yachts in American waters. Sir John Ward's Jean, W. F. Robertson's Caryl, and F. J. Stephens' Colla III, were taken out on the Sound yesterday and the British yachtsmen undertook to familiarize themselves with currents of the course where they will race. The fourth boat, Norman Clark-Neils' Peg, was taken with the other boats for a trial on Oyster Bay.

WESTERN LEAGUE STANDING	
Won	Lost
Tulsa	86 53 .619
St. Joseph	82 56 .594
Wichita	78 64 .555
Omaha	69 70 .497
Oklahoma City	64 75 .460
Des Moines	62 84 .428
Denver	50 87 .365

RESULTS TUESDAY	
Wichita 4, Denver 3.	
Tulsa 4, Des Moines 2.	
St. Joseph 4, Oklahoma City 2.	
Omaha vs. St. Joseph (postponed).	

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE STANDING	
Won	Lost
San Francisco	93 57 .620
Vernon	90 58 .608
Los Angeles	86 64 .573
Seattle	71 77 .480
Oakland	69 80 .463
Portland	68 79 .463
Sacramento	59 89 .399

RESULTS TUESDAY	
Los Angeles 3, Seattle 5.	
Oakland 3, Salt Lake City 2.	
Vernon 3, Sacramento 1.	
San Francisco 5, Portland 4.	

MAY TRY SWIM TONIGHT
DOVER, Eng., Aug. 30—Henry Sullivan, Lowell, Mass., swimmer, announced this morning that he would attempt to swim the English Channel this evening if conditions permitted. Charles Toth of Boston also intends making the attempt, and will start when the American destroyer which is to accompany the swimmers across arrives from Gravesend. The tide is lower, the current slower and the temperature more favorable for the effort than at any time during the past month and the Americans are both eager to make the attempt under conditions they hope will enable them to succeed in conquering the strait which separates England from France.

MISS GLENNA COLLETT WINS
NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 29—Miss Glenna Collett of Providence won the medal in the women's invitation golf tournament which started here today over the Shennecossett links. Her score of 84 made with 40 out and 44 in was three shots better than that of Miss Anita Lihme of Misquamicut. Mrs. J. I. Hurd, a former American and British champion, now playing from Belmont Springs, was third on the list with 88.

KIRKWOOD EQUALS PAR
LOWELL, Aug. 29—W. C. Hagen, British open golf champion, and J. H. Kirkwood, Australian star, defeated Harry Ellis, Vesper club professional, and F. C. Newton, former captain of the state amateur team, 2 up and 1 to go in an 18-hole exhibition match at the Vesper Country Club this afternoon. Kirkwood played the course in the par figures of 73.

BRITISH AND U. S. AMATEURS
MOVE ON TOWARD BROOKLINE

International Walker Cup Golf Trophy Is Won by the
Americans, 8 Matches to 4



J. P. Guilford
American Amateur Golf Champion

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 30—Leading British and American amateur golfers, having settled their dispute as to international team supremacy in favor of the United States by a margin of eight matches to four moved today toward Brookline, Mass., to prepare for the American Amateur Championship tournament beginning next Saturday.

Team work will now be abandoned. There will be highly individualistic efforts to dethrone J. P. Guilford of Boston, both by the 11 individuals besides Guilford, who participated in the two-days' tournament for the Walker Cup and by 158 other golfers, some Canadian, some British, but mostly American. The outstanding contender from across the water revealed by the competition for the Walker Cup is C. V. L. Hooman of Burnham and Barrow. If he should happen to meet Guilford in match play, some other name than "Siege Gun," which sobriquet is often applied to the Bostonian, must be devised to mean long drives from the tee. A drive of 300 yards is a frequent occurrence in Hooman's jaunts over any links.

The only golfer in the Walker Cup competition to play the difficult national links in as low as the par of 73, a player who lacks the marked weakness in putting revealed by some of the other British stars, he may well be respected by his American rivals. America's amateur golfers captured the Walker Cup by winning 5 of 8 single matches played yesterday over the National course at Shinnecock Hills from England's foremost amateurs. The five victories of the Americans today, added to their three in the four Scotch foursomes of yesterday, gave them a total of eight matches to the English players' four. J. P. Guilford of the American team won from C. J. H. Tolley of England, 2 and 1, the same score by which Tolley defeated Guilford in the English title tournament last year. Tolley's driving was marvelous and his putting terrible. He missed 6-foot putts on no less than 10 holes. He could have halved or won any of them by sinking. His approach shots were about on a par with those of Guilford. He had a medal of 79 in the morning round against Guilford's 82, and Guilford went into the afternoon round 2 down. By excellent putting the American finished the first nine in the afternoon in 35, two under par. He squared the match at the third hole and was 2 up at the turn. Tolley took a 39 going out. Tolley led the lead to 1 up at the thirty-third hole. On the thirty-fourth Guilford, for the first time, had the best drive, and his approach dropped 8 feet from the pin. Tolley's second shot, from the rough, fell 40 feet from the pin, his third stopping 4 feet away from the cup. Guilford missed his first putt for a birdie 3, then Tolley missed his 4-foot putt, and conceded the hole and the match. The cards:

Guilford, out	4 5 3 3 5 4 5-39
Tolley, out	4 3 4 5 5 6 4-40
Guilford, in	4 4 4 4 5 4 5-37
Tolley, in	4 5 3 4 4 5 4-39
Guilford, out	4 5 3 3 5 4 5-39
Tolley, out	4 4 5 3 5 4 5-37
Guilford, in	4 4 4 4 5 4 5-37
Tolley, in	4 5 3 3 5 4 5-39

R. T. Jones Jr. by accurate driving and fair putting defeated R. H. Wethered, 3 and 2. The cards:

Jones, out	5 4 4 5 3 5 4-39
Wethered, out	4 3 4 5 3 5 5-37
Jones, in	4 4 3 4 4 5 4-38
Wethered, in	5 5 3 4 4 5 5-42
Jones, out	4 4 2 5 3 5 4-37
Wethered, out	4 4 3 5 2 5 3-43
Jones, in	4 3 3 4 4 5 4-38
Wethered, in	4 5 3 4 4 5 4-38

In the 37-hole match won by C. V. L. Hooman of England, from J. W. Sweetser, Hooman played a game more brilliant than any given in two-day competition. His driving was long and accurate and his approach shots and putting were almost perfect. Hooman, out 4 2 4 3 5 4 5-35 Sweetser, out 5 3 4 4 5 5 6-40 Hooman, in 4 4 3 4 4 5 4-38 Sweetser, in 5 5 3 4 4 5 5-42 Hooman, out 4 4 3 4 4 5 4-38 Sweetser, out 5 5 3 4 4 5 5-42 Hooman, in 4 4 3 4 4 5 4-38 Sweetser, in 5 5 3 4 4 5 5-42

CHANGE DATES FOR
POWER-BOAT RACES

International Regatta Will Be
Held on Sept. 14, 15 and 16

BUFFALO, Aug. 30 (Special)—Announcement is made that the international power boat regatta, which was to have been held here in August, will be held Sept. 14, 15 and 16. Postponement from the original dates was made necessary by the railroad strike. Owners of boats were at that time unable to obtain pledges of on-time deliveries of their craft and the postponement resulted.

All races will be staged over a five-mile course in the Niagara River. The principal event of the regatta will be the international championship for hydroplanes with an engine capacity of 2200 cubic inches. Boats must be driven by a single motor and have a water line of not more than 20 feet.

When this race is run it will be its first renewal since 1914. In that year the contest, which had been held each year since 1905, was discontinued, because of the war. The National Association of Boat and Engine Manufacturers will offer a trophy to the winner.

Other races include one of the Leary trophy for displacement boats in the 2200 class, displacement boats in the 1100 class and hydroplanes in the 1100 class. Entries have been pledged by clubs representing Buffalo, Toronto, Chicago, Detroit, Minneapolis, Hamilton, Ont., and Cleveland. It is hoped to secure a number of entries from the Mississippi valley fleets of speedsters.

CHICAGO CLUB IS
UPHELD IN CASE

White Sox Accorded First Pick
of Sioux City Players

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 30—Right of the Chicago American League club to take first pick of the baseball players of the Sioux City, Ia., team during the present season, though it only paid \$2500 for early pick, was asserted by Commissioner K. M. Landis in a decision handed down here today. The commissioner pointed out that Sioux City represented that another club had first option, but this claim was found false, Chicago was entitled to first choice.

In the deal from which the dispute arose Chicago sold Pitcher Tessa to the Sioux City club for \$1500 and drafted Player Elsh. Sioux City claimed a right to transfer Elsh to any other club, because Chicago had bought Elsh from the Chicago team. The commissioner ruled that no club had first pick on Sioux City, Chicago's option automatically became first pick. Sioux City asked \$7500 for Elsh and represented that other clubs were trying to get him, when the commissioner declared, this was not the case.

W. W. Mackenzie of England had little difficulty defeating M. R. Marston, 6 and 5. The Englishman's golf was superior to Marston's at all times. The cards:

Mackenzie, out	5 5 3 3 4 3 6 3-37
Marston, out	5 4 3 3 5 4 5 4-39
Mackenzie, in	5 5 4 3 5 4 5 4-39
Marston, in	5 5 3 3 4 3 6 3-37
Mackenzie, out	4 5 3 3 5 4 5 4-39
Marston, out	5 4 3 3 4 3 6 3-37
Mackenzie, in	5 4 3 3 4 3 6 3-37
Marston, in	5 4 3 3 4 3 6 3-37

Charles Evans Jr., former amateur and open champion, defeated John H. Wethered, 5 and 4. The former champion was very steady and was 5 up at the end of the first 18 holes, turning in a card of 77, as against 82 for his opponent. The cards:

Evans, out	5 4 3 3 5 4 5 4-39
Wethered, out	4 5 3 3 4 3 6 3-37
Evans, in	5 5 3 3 4 3 6 3-37
Wethered, in	4 5 3 3 4 3 6 3-37
Evans, out	4 4 3 3 4 3 6 3-37
Wethered, out	5 4 3 3 4 3 6 3-37
Evans, in	4 4 3 3 4 3 6 3-37
Wethered, in	5 4 3 3 4 3 6 3-37

R. A. Gardner of Chicago defeated W. B. Torrance, England, 7 and 5. He was 3 up at the end of the morning round. The afternoon he played much better golf, going out in 37 with Torrance also showing improvement and getting a 39. The cards:

Gardner, out	4 4 3 3 4 4 7 5-42
Torrance, out	4 4 4 4 4 7 5 4-42
Gardner, in	5 4 4 4 4 3 5 4-37
Torrance, in	5 4 3 3 4 3 6 3-37
Gardner, out	4 4 3 3 4 4 7 5-42
Torrance, out	4 4 3 3 4 4 7 5-42
Gardner, in	4 4 3 3 4 4 7 5-42
Torrance, in	4 4 3 3 4 4 7 5-42

F. D. Oulmet played well in his match against C. C. Aymer of England. He was 4 up at the end of the first 16 holes with a card of 75. Aymer had a card of 80. In the afternoon the former American champion had a 38 for the first nine holes and he won the match at the eleventh with a 3 to 4 for Aymer. The cards:

Oulmet, out	4 4 3 3 4 3 5 4-39
Aymer, out	5 4 4 4 4 5 4 4-40
Oulmet, in	4 4 4 4 4 5 4 4-37
Aymer, in	5 4 4 4 4 5 4 4-40
Oulmet, out	4 4 3 3 4 3 5 4-39
Aymer, out	5 4 4 4 4 5 4 4-40
Oulmet, in	4 4 3 3 4 3 5 4-39
Aymer, in	5 4 4 4 4 5 4 4-40

MRS. T. C. BUNDY.
JEAN BOROTRA WIN

Capture Prizes in Mixed Doubles Matches at Newport

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 30—Mrs. T. C. Bundy, Los Angeles, Cal., and Jean Borotra, a member of the French Davis Cup team, won the prizes offered by W. P. Thompson for the mixed doubles invitation tennis tournament on the Newport Casino courts yesterday afternoon. Play started early in the day when Mrs. Bundy and Borotra won from Miss F. A. Ballen and J. M. Alonso in straight sets, 6-4, 6-4. In the second round Mrs. Bundy and Borotra defeated Mrs. Barger Wallach and R. G. Kinsey, 6-4, 6-4. In the final round, 6-3, 6-4. Play was also started in a women's invitation doubles for prizes offered by Mrs. C. W. Dolan and Mrs. G. D. Widener. A women's singles will be started today. The summary:

MIXED DOUBLES—First Round
Miss Phyllis Walsh and Manuel Alonso defeated Mrs. F. E. Briggs and C. Lockhorn, 14-12, 6-4.
Mrs. T. C. Bundy and Jean Borotra defeated Miss F. A. Ballen and J. M. Alonso, 6-4, 6-4.

Second Round
Miss Edith Sigourney and Willis Davis defeated Miss Phyllis Walsh and Manuel Alonso, 10-8, 7-5.
Mrs. T. C. Bundy and Jean Borotra, defeated Mrs. Barger Wallach and R. G. Kinsey, 6-4, 6-4.

Final Round
Mrs. T. C. Bundy and Jean Borotra defeated Miss Edith Sigourney and Willis Davis, 6-3, 6-4.
WOMEN'S DOUBLES—First Round
Miss L. H. Bancroft and Mrs. W. G. Loew defeated Mrs. Henry and Miss Edna Barger, 6-4, 6-1.
Miss F. A. Ballen and Miss Rosemond Newman defeated Miss Helen Hooker and Miss Florence Loew, 6-3, 6-1, 6-0.
Miss Helen Gilheadeau and Mrs. L. G. Morris defeated Miss Phyllis Walsh and Miss Natalie Winslow, 6-2, 6-1.

ILLINOIS A. C. NEEDS
A COUNTRY CLUB

Consider Establishment of Branch
Combining Land and Water

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 30—Members of the Illinois Athletic Club are considering establishment of a country club branch at which equipment would be provided for all outdoor land and water sports, it is announced here. A majority of 1500 replies to a questionnaire on the proposal were favorable.

Need for a country club which would foster other activities besides golf and social sports is deemed to be the cause for the movement. The board of directors, headed by J. E. Hitt, president of the club, is investigating the proposition with regard to the costs, equipment to be desired, and a location that will combine land and water attractions. Track and field athletes belonging to the club now have no outdoor training facilities under the control of the club. Its downtown home is on Michigan Boulevard, facing Grant Park. A cinder track was formerly maintained by the city in the park, but recent construction operations and the use of the park as a drill grounds for mounted police have made it no longer available for athletes. They do their outdoor training in Stagg Field, University of Chicago, at Northwestern University in Evanston, and in one of the West Side parks.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING	
Won	Lost
New York	74 46 .617
Chicago	69 54 .561
St. Louis	67 55 .549
Boston	67 55 .549
Pittsburgh	67 56 .545
Brooklyn	59 63 .484
Philadelphia	41 73 .360
Boston	38 80 .322

RESULTS TUESDAY	
Chicago 15, St. Louis 11.	
Brooklyn 2, Pittsburgh 2.	
Pittsburgh 6, Brooklyn 0.	
Philadelphia 4, Boston 3.	
Chicago at St. Louis.	
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati.	

CHICAGO 15, ST. LOUIS 11
ST. LOUIS, Aug. 29—With four-run rallies in the sixth, seventh and eighth innings, Chicago defeated St. Louis today, 15 to 11. Each team used five pitchers. At the end of the sixth the Cardinals held the lead, 10 to 6, but Stuekel and Kaufman kept them down while the visitors team pounded out 10 runs off Barfoot, North and Pertica in the last three sessions. Hollocher, with three singles, a double and a stolen base, starred. The score:

RESULTS TUESDAY	
Chicago 15, St. Louis 11.	
Brooklyn 2, Pittsburgh 2.	
Pittsburgh 6, Brooklyn 0.	
Philadelphia 4, Boston 3.	
Chicago at St. Louis.	
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati.	

Twenty-six runs were made in the course of the Cubs' victory over the Cardinals. This might once have been considered quite a total, but with that many markers coming to the losing team in a recent game it pales into insignificance.

The Boston Braves face a hard row to hoe in the six days starting today, when they are scheduled to play four double-headers in a row with the Phillies, then jump over to Brooklyn for a single game Sunday and get back in time for two battles with the Giants

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

AULBACH WINNER
IN THIRD ROUNDWalsh, Held and Decker Other
Qualifiers in Public Tourney

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 30.—George Aulbach, Boston, Mass., Richard Walsh, New York, Edward Held, St. Louis and Henry Decker, Kansas City, were the four golfers who won their third-round matches this morning on the links at Ottawa Park in the first National Public Links Golf Tournament held in this country and they meet this afternoon in the semi-final round.

The morning round furnished one upset, Walsh defeating W. T. Quinlan of Boston, New England champion, 2 and 1, after being 4 down at the turn. On the last nine, Quinlan began taking three putts to the green and Walsh won 5 out of 6 holes, beginning with the twelfth and halved the other.

Held's victory was in an international match, J. F. Christie, veteran of Toronto, Canada, succumbing to the 19-year-old St. Louis boy. Held played erratically with his masher but never failed in the pinch, driving the 233-yard twelfth and the 301-yard eighteenth, the latter being just a bye hole, however.

Remarkably close matches featured the first two rounds of the tournament yesterday. In the afternoon four of the eight contests were carried to extra holes, and some wonderful recoveries by apparently beaten players gave the gallery thrills, the majority of the morning matches were decided on the last two greens. The longest match of the day, was in the morning when A. B. Hadden and R. A. Wimmer, both of Toledo, went 24 holes before Wimmer won.

New York qualified six players for Monday, but five of them were defeated in the first two rounds. Henry Scharf, who lost to J. F. Christie of Toronto on the twentieth green, made a 2 on the par 4 eighteenth, saving himself from defeat. He was 1 down at the time and Christie took only three strokes for the hole. Joseph Ford was another New Yorker who lost on the twentieth, Edward Curran of Newark winning in a beautiful match.

Both Boston's star players, W. J. Quinlan and George Aulbach, won their two matches. They had easy victories in the morning over Toledo opponents; but in the afternoon conditions were different. Quinlan played Michael Tobin of Philadelphia, and they were 11 square on the eighteenth, the Boston lad winning the first extra hole. Aulbach defeated Theodore Lloyd of Chicago in a great finish on the eighteenth.

St. Louis still has two in the running. Edward Held won both his games without a great effort, making 71 in each of his rounds. Thomas Malley also showed surprising strength, beating Bradley Smith and Matthew Jans, both of Chicago. The summary:

PUBLIC LINKS GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP
TOURNAMENT—First Round

Michael Tobin, Philadelphia, defeated M. W. Mather, Baltimore, 1 up.
Matthew Jans, Chicago, defeated Anthony Vitt, Cleveland, 2 and 1.
Edward Curran, Newark, defeated C. G. Rowe, Newark, 3 and 2.
Thomas Malley, St. Louis, defeated Bradley Smith, Chicago, 2 and 1.
Richard Walsh, New York, defeated Francis Murphy, San Francisco, 2 and 1.
Theodore Lloyd, Chicago, defeated Charles Pee, Evanston, Ill., 2 up.
J. F. Christie, Toronto, defeated Charles Summers, New York, 3 and 2.
Joseph Ford, New York, defeated Gregg Fahy, Chicago, 2 and 1.
William Wallace, Detroit, defeated W. F. Serrick, New York, 1 up.
Henry Scharf, New York, defeated Lee Cleary, Toledo, 6 and 5.
T. K. Loomis, New York, defeated Charles Agnew, Washington, 1 up.
Edward Held, St. Louis, defeated William Mudie, Detroit, 3 and 2.
George Aulbach, Boston, defeated George Kurek, Toledo, 6 and 5.

Second Round

George Aulbach, Boston, defeated Theodore Lloyd, Chicago, 1 up.
Thomas Malley, St. Louis, defeated Matthew Jans, Chicago, 3 and 2.
Edward Held, St. Louis, defeated G. H. Loomis, New York, 5 and 3.
J. F. Christie, Toronto, defeated Henry Scharf, New York, 1 up (20 holes).
W. J. Quinlan, Boston, defeated Michael Tobin, Philadelphia, 1 up (19 holes).
Richard Walsh, New York, defeated William Wallace, Detroit, 2 and 1.
Edward Curran, Newark, defeated Joseph Ford, New York, 1 up (20 holes).
Henry Decker, Kansas City, defeated R. A. Wimmer, Toledo, 6 and 5.

Third Round

George Aulbach, Boston, defeated Thomas Malley, St. Louis, 5 and 4.
Richard Walsh, New York, defeated W. J. Quinlan, Boston, 2 and 1.
Edward Held, St. Louis, defeated J. F. Christie, Toronto, 4 and 2.
Henry Decker, Kansas City, defeated Edward Curran, Newark, 2 and 1.

LARGEST ENTRY LIST
IN THE A. A. U. HISTORY

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—The largest and most representative entry in the history of the amateur athletic union championships will compete in the annual title track and field events at New York, N. J., Sept. 8, 9, and 11. Nearly 400 of the leading athletes of the Nation will take part in the three-day meet.

Almost every state in the Union will send one or more performers. New York City will send about 150 athletes to the starting line, Chicago 35, Los Angeles 14, New Orleans 5, Baltimore 13, Pittsburgh 7, Newark 60, Omaha 4, Boston 20 and Philadelphia 35.

NEW WESLEYAN COACH

MIDDLETOWN, Aug. 29.—Fred Martin has been appointed to coach the Wesleyan University football team. He is an old Oberlin College player and served on both line and backfield in his undergraduate days at the Ohio college. He was also a good track man and was considered the fastest 100 and 220-yard sprinter in the State of Ohio. Martin will be in Middletown next week to make arrangements for the season's work.

Champions of the United States National Archery Association



MISS DOROTHY D. SMITH

National Archery Tourney
Is a Most Successful One

MEN'S ARCHERY CHAMPIONSHIP

Archer and Home	Score
R. P. Elmer, Wayne, Pa.	2488
J. S. Jiles, Pittsburgh	2132
W. H. Palmer Jr., Wayne, Pa.	2118
H. S. Taylor, Greenfield, Mass.	1792
Wallace Bryant, Washington	1775
S. U. Robinson, Columbus, O.	1600
James Neild, Greenfield, Mass.	1596
H. L. Walker, Chicago	1510
O. L. Hertig, Pittsburgh	1504
A. P. Knight, Rome, N. Y.	1468
S. U. Worthington, Rochester, N. Y.	1441
C. Smith, Newton Center	1356
W. H. Palmer 3d, Wayne, Pa.	1326
C. A. Mang, Buffalo	1294
G. W. Guyer, Rome, N. Y.	1164
E. I. Cole, Ossining, N. Y.	1121
H. L. Bailey, Elizabeth, N. J.	1066
H. L. Bailey, Elizabeth, N. J.	1018
R. R. Bennett, Pittsburgh	1008
S. U. Robinson, Rochester, N. Y.	860
A. P. Knight Jr., Rome, N. Y.	860
C. Pressey, Rome, N. Y.	770
C. P. Knight, Rome, N. Y.	708
J. S. Drake, Rome, N. Y.	618
G. B. Gudebrod, Wayne, Pa.	420
S. G. McMeen, Pasadena	298
Stewart Knight, Rome, N. Y.	216
S. L. Smith, Pittsburgh	208

C. B. Gudebrod, S. G. McMeen and S. L. Smith did not shoot complete rounds.

LADIES' ARCHERY CHAMPIONSHIP

Archer and Home	Score
Miss D. D. Smith, Newton Center	1616
Miss Norma Pierce, Boston	1382
Miss E. W. Frenz, Melrose, Mass.	1366
Miss C. M. Wesson, Cortez, Mass.	1273
Mrs. L. C. Smith, Newton Center	1224
Mrs. H. L. Bailey, Elizabeth, N. J.	956
Mrs. R. P. Elmer, Wayne, Pa.	916
Miss Ruth Brewer, Newton Center	844
Mrs. James Neild, Greenfield, Mass.	653
Dr. M. Cockett, Cooperstown, N. Y.	651
Mrs. F. H. P. Lowe, Melrose, Mass.	518
Miss M. Jackson, Cooperstown, N. Y.	396
Miss B. Streeter, Cooperstown, N. Y.	254
Mrs. C. B. Gudebrod, Wayne, Pa.	124
Mrs. Wm. H. Palmer Jr., Wayne, Pa.	154

With a number of new trophies up for competition and the event taking place in the historic town of Cooperstown, N. Y., the forty-second annual championship tournament of the National Archery Association of the United States which was held last week was pronounced by those who attended it as one of the greatest that the association has ever held. Special events were staged for the purpose of competing for the new trophies which had been presented to the association since its last annual meeting and these events proved very interesting to contestants as well as to those who watched the tourney.

Chief interest centered in the competition for the men's and women's championship titles with both Miss D. D. Smith of Newton Center, Mass., and J. S. Jiles of Pittsburgh, defending their 1921 titles from a strong field. In the women's championship, Miss Smith was successful in her defense as she turned in a score of 1616, 234 points better than Miss Norma Pierce of Boston, who finished second. Fifteen women competed in the event. The scores for the Double National and Double Columbia rounds follow:

DOUBLE NATIONAL ROUND	Score
Miss D. D. Smith	120
Mrs. E. W. Frenz	116
Miss Norma Pierce	101
Mrs. L. C. Smith	96
Miss C. M. Wesson	94
Miss S. M. Ives	94
Miss Ruth Brewer	72
Mrs. H. L. Bailey	63
Mrs. R. P. Elmer	64
Mrs. F. H. P. Lowe	29
Dr. M. Cockett	36
Mrs. James Neild	27
Mrs. C. B. Gudebrod	22
Miss B. Streeter	17
Miss M. Jackson	17
Mrs. Wm. H. Palmer Jr.	10
DOUBLE COLUMBIA ROUND	Score
Miss D. D. Smith	140
Mrs. E. W. Frenz	134
Miss Norma Pierce	101
Mrs. L. C. Smith	96
Miss C. M. Wesson	94
Miss S. M. Ives	94
Miss Ruth Brewer	72
Mrs. H. L. Bailey	63
Mrs. R. P. Elmer	64
Mrs. F. H. P. Lowe	29
Dr. M. Cockett	36
Mrs. James Neild	27
Mrs. C. B. Gudebrod	22
Miss B. Streeter	17
Miss M. Jackson	17
Mrs. Wm. H. Palmer Jr.	10

National Archery Tourney
Is a Most Successful One

In the men's competition J. S. Jiles was unsuccessful in his defense of his title against the fine shooting of Dr. R. P. Elmer, who held the championship in 1914, 1915, 1916 and 1920, no tournament being held in 1917 or 1918 on account of the war. Dr. Elmer won this year with the total score of 2488, 296 points higher than that turned in by the 1921 champion. In winning the Double York Round with a total of 1039 points, Dr. Elmer became the second archer ever to score 1000 or more points in a Double York Round in three championship shoots.

H. A. Ford of England being the other archer who has accomplished this feat. The scores for the Double American and Double York rounds follow:

DOUBLE YORK ROUND	Score
R. P. Elmer	219
J. S. Jiles	185
W. H. Palmer Jr.	151
Wallace Bryant	151
H. S. Taylor	141
O. L. Hertig	124
James Neild	112
S. U. Robinson	112
H. L. Walker	113
G. A. Mang	100
G. W. Guyer	77
R. R. Bennett	73
W. H. Palmer 3d	81
H. L. Lake	88
A. P. Knight Sr.	97
H. L. Bailey	82
L. C. Smith	82
E. I. Cole	70
J. M. Mauser	57
A. P. Knight Jr.	56
C. Pressey	59
C. P. Knight	54
S. L. Smith	42
S. U. Worthington	40
Spencer Drake	31
S. G. McMeen	17
C. B. Gudebrod	17
Stewart Knight	10

DOUBLE AMERICAN ROUND

R. P. Elmer	178
J. S. Jiles	172
W. H. Palmer Jr.	169
J. M. Mauser	169
H. S. Taylor	163
A. P. Knight	161
S. U. Robinson	153
Wallace Bryant	159
James Neild	156
H. L. Walker	154
L. C. Smith	157
O. L. Hertig	136
W. H. Palmer 3d	146
E. I. Cole	132
G. A. Mang	126
S. U. Worthington	131
U. Guyer	127
H. L. Lake	114
H. L. Bailey	119
A. P. Knight Jr.	109
R. R. Bennett	104
S. G. McMeen	100
C. Pressey	97
C. P. Knight	96
C. B. Gudebrod	86
S. G. McMeen	48
Stewart Knight	38

In the men's team shoot, the team composed of Dr. R. P. Elmer, W. H. Palmer Jr., J. M. Mauser and W. H. Palmer 3d, from the Wayne Archers, not only won the championship, but broke the previous record of 1680 by making 1691. The scores:

Robin Hood Team	Hits	Score
R. P. Elmer	93	528
W. H. Palmer Jr.	92	476

J. M. Mauser	89	463
W. H. Palmer 3d	53	229
Pittsburgh Team	329	1691
H. S. Taylor	308	398
O. L. Hertig	80	328
R. R. Bennett	61	233
J. S. Jiles	91	487
Will Scarlet Team	312	1446
H. L. Walker	81	383
G. A. Mang	71	311
E. I. Cole	64	258
H. L. Bailey	67	272
Little John Team	283	1224
L. C. Smith	72	314
James Neild	77	317
S. U. Robinson	81	417
H. L. Lake	56	218
Scout Team	286	1266
Stewart Drake	44	194
C. Pressey	37	117
C. P. Knight	40	142
A. P. Knight Jr.	52	230
Newton Archers	173	673

Miss D. D. Smith, Mrs. L. C. Smith, Miss Norma Pierce and Mrs. E. W. Frenz also broke the women's team record of 1517 with a new total of 1525. The scores:

Newton Archers	Hits	Score
Miss D. D. Smith	90	400
Miss Norma Pierce	82	416
Miss C. M. Wesson	81	402
Mrs. L. C. Smith	72	306
Massachusetts Team	325	1625
Miss R. Brewer	47	191
Miss C. M. Wesson	79	359
Mrs. S. M. Ives	64	218
Mrs. James Neild	35	161
Southern Team	215	929
Mrs. F. H. P. Lowe	34	152
Mrs. R. P. Elmer	69	264
Mrs. H. L. Bailey	69	270
Mrs. C. B. Gudebrod	24	70
Wm. H. Palmer Jr.	178	756

The men's flight shoot was won this year by Dr. Elmer who also won this novelty shoot (clout shoot) with 34 points. Miss Smith being a close second in the latter event with 31.

Mrs. E. W. Frenz won the women's flight shoot and Miss Ruth Brewer won the special novelty shoot for women. Mrs. H. L. Bailey won the Blue Pottery Shoot.

One of the new prizes competed for this year was the Douglas Fairbanks Robin Hood Trophy, presented by Douglas Fairbanks. It was won by Dr. R. P. Elmer. The competition was in the form of a long-range wand shoot. The targets were placed at a distance of 100 yards and each had a band two inches wide placed vertically across its face. Forty-eight arrows were shot by each contestant and no arrows counted except those which lodged in the narrow band. Much interest was taken in this event.

Wallace Bryant donated two handsome silver cups this year, to be the property of the association. One of the cups is to be awarded each year to the man making the best score at 80 yards in the York Round, and the other to the woman making the best score at 60 yards in the National Round. While the cups are to be awarded annually as above stated, the name of the archer winning the men's cup will not be inscribed on the trophy unless he makes a score of at least 300, and the name of the successful woman archer will not be inscribed on that trophy unless she makes a total of at least 400. Dr. Elmer won the men's cup this year with a total of 365 and his name will be inscribed on the cup; but Mrs. E. W. Frenz of Melrose made only 365 in winning the women's cup, so her name will not be inscribed on that trophy.

Another new event which attracted

FRENCH DELEGATES
MAY BE WITHDRAWN

(Continued from Page 1)

liquors and beers. A ban on the use of foodstuffs in the manufacture of beer is the next subject on the agenda. The Food Minister has asked an appropriation of 200,000,000 marks for rations for the poor.

PARIS, Aug. 30 (By The Associated Press).—The Reparations Commission convened at 10:30 o'clock this morning, with the German delegates waiting to appear to present the details of their plan of guarantees on which they hope to be granted a moratorium.

Those in the delegation were Karl Bergmann, former Undersecretary of the Treasury; Herr Schroeder and Dr. Fischer of the Finance Ministry, and the Ambassador, Herr Maser.

The declaration, before being received by the commission, that the offer made by the Berlin Government represents their limit.

The German delegation was called into the meeting soon after the Commission assembled, and Herr Schroeder began presenting the German proposal.

Germany's Delegate
Presents Country's Offer
to Reparations Commission

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, Aug. 30.—Serious indeed has grown the difference between the British and French views on the granting of the moratorium to Germany. Today Herr Schroeder was heard by the Reparations Commission, and he elaborated a scheme of a commercial schedule of deliveries of coal and timber. Direct contracts will be passed and in the case of default, heavy money penalties would be imposed in a commercial manner for breach of contract on any particular mine or forest responsible. Herr Fischer and Herr Bergmann assisted in these conversations.

The difficulty is that both the French and British sides have taken up a definite attitude. Sir John Bradbury's declaration which was given to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, and which also appeared in The London Times, has caused a profound sensation in England, Germany, and France, and its effects are certain. In France it is believed that it was improper for the British delegate to express himself publicly on the eve of a decision, but against this criticism is to be observed that Sir John Bradbury did not directly discuss the particular question before the commission, namely what kind of a moratorium is necessary, but only stated in broad terms his general conviction, which will be endorsed in every word by practically every member of the commission, with the possible exception of M. Dubois.

In any case it defines his view, but whether he will insist on it at all costs is another matter. It may well be that at the last moment he will accept some provisional arrangement in the hope that within the next month or two a meeting of premiers or of financial experts will have found a wider solution. But, on the other hand, the Quai d'Orsay appears to have taken a strong position. What follows is understood to be the view of Raymond Poincaré: "The Reparations Commission has not confined itself to a question of the moratorium. An international spirit reigns."

The members are hypnotized by the idea of the necessity of a unanimous decision. One therefore fears that M.

Dubois himself will be resigned to compromises which M. Poincaré refused at London. Not only is the Bradbury view unacceptable but the transaction suggested by the Belgian delegate, M. de la Croix is unacceptable. It is inadmissible that an accord can be concluded to the detriment of Belgian priority, and even if Belgian opinion consented, French opinion would not accept. France is being plunged back into the policy practiced for two years, and is asked for new concessions.

"The Government will not be duped. It hopes that the commission will pronounce in its favor, even if a moratorium is repulsed by two votes against two. But if it is otherwise, then the French Government, however regretful in separating from the committee, will ignore the verdict and will not consider itself bound by the sentence."

This is a grave situation for not only will a breach with England be consummated, but France may break with the commission. The most curious thing is that the intransigence of France is not on a point of French interest, but is a point of Belgian interest, since if Belgium chooses to accept, in respect of her priority six months' bills instead of cash, it is Belgium and not France, which may suffer. The Temps says as much when it counsels the Government to stand firm, but to stand firm on French interests. French interest in present circumstances is to be assured of reparations in kind.

GERMAN SUBMARINE TO SINK

PORTSMOUTH, Va., Aug. 30.—The U-111, former German submarine, is credited with having sunk at least 10 ships to the bottom, is to be sunk in the open sea today. She will be taken 20 or 30 miles off the Virginia Capes, where her valves will be opened and she will be allowed to sink in about 300 feet of water, which, in the language of a navy officer, will be sufficient for her "peaceful and permanent extinction."

RADIO ARBITER NAMED

TORONTO, Aug. 23 (Special Correspondence).—Wireless telegraphers have been given a conciliation board, F. C. Allen, general chairman of commercial radio telegraphers has been informed by the Minister of Labor. The dispute arises from the company's desire to cut wages by 15 per cent. The telegraphers have named Thomas Taylor of Toronto, Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company has been asked to select its representative.

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Milwaukee	73	62	541
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Kansas City	69	64	519
Louisville	64	72	471
Toledo	52	79	397
Columbus	46	86	348

RESULTS TUESDAY

Minneapolis 8, Milwaukee 5.
Indianapolis 10, Louisville 4.
Indianapolis 15, Louisville 4.
Kansas City 11, St. Paul 1.
Toledo at Columbus (postponed).

CHICAGO GETS ELSH

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—Eugene Elsh, star outfielder with the St. Louis City Club, and runner-up for the batting championship of the Western League, today was awarded to the Chicago Club of the American League in a decision by Commissioner K. M. Landis. The player had been sold to the Pittsburgh Nationals for \$10,000. Elsh is regarded by baseball scouts as one of the best major league prospects of the season.

TITLE MATCH FOR PHILADELPHIA

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—The match for the United States national pocket billiard championship between Ralph Greenleaf, the title holder, and Benji Allen of Kansas City will be played in Philadelphia, Oct. 26, 27 and 28.

To
Visiting Craftsmen

ALL those in attendance at the Graphic Arts Exhibition are cordially invited to call at the booth of The Christian Science Monitor, No. 726, Department F.

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The Monitor's Information Department at the Publishing House is at the service of Convention visitors, to all of whom we extend a hearty welcome.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

The Clouds

By H. M. TOMLINSON

IN THE city the clouds merely pass over us. They are but clouds. They are generic, and have no family names like the flowers and birds; for in books no writer would dare to tell us of the skies made by cirrus or stratus or nimbus vapors, or a mixture of the lot. There is very little variety in the poets' clouds; one goes almost direct from the little woolly clouds which are "shepherded across the sky" to the clouds of the storms which have no forms, but are just dark and threatening. Because of the almost complete indifference of the poets, who have thrown no new light on clouds, and our own strictly business habits, we have never become acquainted with clouds. Besides, in the town (where most of us live) clouds merely cross the street and vanish. They themselves have no business with the city, except to cast shadows over it. Now and then, too, they make the streets wet and dirty. Our clouds are merely the weather. The motor buses are all numbered and their routes are preordained. But the clouds are like the strangers in the streets; we don't know where they come from, nor whether they are going, nor can we distinguish one cloud from another. The narrow strip of sky, which is the amount of heaven allowed to each street, permits a view of but one cloud at a time, or usually only of part of it; we see of any kind in the sky but an arc of coast, a promontory, or a shining, snowy mountain inverted.

And townsfolk have acquired, if not inherited, the habit of keeping the eyes downcast. If we gaze heavenward in interest, it is but to see if umbrellas are prophesied. We have a derivative word for all those odd people who gaze upwards without visible prompting. We call them "stargazers." If a good man really gave much of his time to looking heavenward, he might lose his business credit. Besides, in an age of mass-production, an interest in what is cloudy almost certainly would lead to a rough awakening against quite concrete machinery. No, the study of clouds dare not be recommended. It would be rather like inviting the studious to become moon-struck. Yet, if we were less preoccupied with the urgent need to keep a foothold on earth, and had leisure to let the gaze go where it pleased, our nature would certainly prompt us, for we have inherited a wandering mind, to let the fancy go with a passing cloud.

A World Flooded With Light

I have just changed my place in the city for one where the world is open and is flooded with light. It is actually bewildering with light, because most of the earth's surface, where I now see it, is water. And the clouds are what I look to first in the morning, to guess what the day's fortune will be; and they are the last of the world I look to at night, if there is a moon. The clouds here so evidently dominate us. They stand between us and the sun, and transmute his light into whatever character they intend to give our day. If they are angry, they will hide him all day long. The clouds can be neutral and indifferent, or benign, or minatory, or sinister; drab or sullen, or glorious and majestic. To describe their varying nature would drain the vocabularies of either the boatswain or that sort of author called, by the adoring but muddled, a prose-poet.

I find that in this Atlantic bay, where today it is easier for me to be cloudy than to be definite about literature, that, like the hills and the sea, one reflects the mood of the sky. So, on a blithe morning, when happy and careless men think all is well, of wind will craftily back. Then, without knowing what has caused it, one realizes, in a specific moment, that the bright colors have faded from one's mind and from the earth. The light has dimmed. The moors, when one last saw them, had been dilations of purple and amber. Now they have become the outer wilderness. Smoky scud hurries over them from the southwest, forerunning clouds so low and heavy that one sees at a glance they will run ashore and burst. The sea grows forbidding, and the tinted and shining cliffs, with their screes and bowlders, are a prospect of morbid ruin. An easterly wind, however, hardly tarnishes the polish of the water. Then the clouds are but gauze, high and diaphanous; and there is no horizon, for the sea and the sky appear to be a rounded hollow of turquoise. Then it is possible to look through fathoms of clear glass to the bed of the estuary, and, for a reason, it would be hard to define, thought becomes so confident and buoyant that it could contemplate the end of the greatest empire with equanimity.

Just a Leaden Uniformity

Late one afternoon, when the wind had been cool, for it was north of northwest, the sun went out before sunset, and the wind ceased. It had been so chilly that we were glad the wind had reprieved us. Thought began to grow warm and comfortable again. All the world was still, except for the eternal flicker on the bar, where the combers never cease. The ocean had the dull burnish of pewter. The headlands were but shadows. There was no horizon; whether a distant uplifted ship was sailing through the sky to another planet, or whether she was only going to America, it was hard to say. There were no clouds; there was a leaden uniformity. In the vague west, where the sun ought to have been setting, were some small islands of pearl; but they were altogether too lofty and too bright to be of earth; they floated in a threatening darkness of cobalt. The daylight was a reflected pallor, its source a mystery. It betrayed familiar things, as though in mockery, seeming to reveal in them an alarming and unsuspected meaning.

A poet was with me, and I asked him if he could remember one of his

craft who had ever done justice to the clouds. I could think only of Shelley's poem on one cloud, which was, of course, an idealized and generic sort of cloud: a poet's cloud. My poet could not remember that justice had ever been done to the clouds. There were the clouds of Wagner, in the "Ring," but they were theatrical, and of canvas and buckets of paint. Wordsworth's clouds were put in the sky to have a moral effect on the observer, he conjectured. He thought that Ruskin had amassed some moments of words to represent cloud-land, and here and there Hardy and Meredith had explored the sky; but the poet guessed that, as in the case of the Great War, to represent in words the clouds one has experienced is not possible.

A Critical Niche for Conrad

Joseph Conrad: His Romantic Realism

By Ruth M. Stauffer, Boston: Four Seas Company, \$2.50.

Miss Stauffer's thesis is that Conrad, far from being easily pigeon-holed as either a Romanticist or a Realist, is both, because he embraces all human life, even as human life itself embraces all categories. The idea is interesting chiefly because it represents a contemporary breaking away from the narrower confines of literary labels, and a recognition that mere labeling is not criticism. One may agree, too, that she proves her point; yet it seems, after all, she is quite as intent as any other upon creating a critical niche for Conrad; she advances a coined word, Aletheism (from the Greek, alethea, truth). It is no better, however, than the substitute—Romantic-Realism—upon which finally she decides. At best these various "isms" are a species of shorthand; they enable one to "place" a writer with a certain degree of relativity. But to carry them over into one's reading is a mistake, since they defeat the very receptivity they have been meant to foster. It does not seem to have occurred to Miss Stauffer that there are some critics who have as little use for the one term as for the other out of which she makes her compound "ism." Romanticism and Realism, as designations for certain well-recognized literary epochs, may do well enough in the absence of better; but as labels for individuals they have surely reached the crest of their usefulness. We have already done with cataloguing writers according to certain externals; it is by their resemblances, rather than by their resemblances, that we know them, for it is this that spells their personality. Our new designations, whatever they may happen to be, must consider the writer's intuitive approach; rather than have a tendency to group writers, they must distinguish them.

A Magic Casement Opens

Youth Grows Old

By Robert Nathan. New York: Robert M. McBride Co. \$1.50.

This is a volume of poetry which should be taken as a whole. Divided into parts, each poem judged separately, this book does not yield the strong impression of beauty which it does by a full reading. The metre runs variously; a lyric is on one page, a sonnet on another. The book is a necklace strung of various beads. Some are of more beauty than others, some flawed and some perfect, but the whole string demands wondering attention.

Masefield is, perhaps, too keenly recalled by one of the best poems to prove this entirely original. His "Beauty" sonnet sequence, printed in The Atlantic Monthly, has inspired many poets to sing in varying keys of this same theme, but none have reached such a high degree of emulation as Mr. Nathan.

Still it is to be regretted that it is so strongly reminiscent of the older singer. One is persuaded that these things fly in the air. Let one poet write on a given subject, straightway a dozen effusions appear along the same line, yet with none does it mean

plagiarism. Mr. Nathan has still another exquisite poem on the beauty theme, which falls gratefully upon the heart. To choose any special bit of verse from the collection seems almost a sacrilege, like breaking the string to obtain one pearl.

"The Poet is Left to Himself" expresses in a thoroughly poetical way the feeling of sweet tranquillity, following the departure of welcome guests.

The feet that were not fair to go are gone at last along the stair. Across the windy hall below, The door has shut on those dear folk.

And left my house so bare, so bare, Through cobwebs of forgotten smoke, Deals with a family conflict. It was Comes silence sweeping out her rooms.

He touches the same theme in "The Poet Returns to His Home," recalling



The Setting for the Pastorale

The Cottage on the Marsh

A Pastorale

Written, illustrated and published by Charles Simpson. The Shore Studio, St. Ives, Cornwall: One guinea.

A delightful book, in which a true artist has pregnantly voiced his observant love of nature, in such subtle sympathy with all its sympathetic moods, its many messages and other out of which she makes her compound "ism." Romanticism and Realism, as designations for certain well-recognized literary epochs, may do well enough in the absence of better; but as labels for individuals they have surely reached the crest of their usefulness. We have already done with cataloguing writers according to certain externals; it is by their resemblances, rather than by their resemblances, that we know them, for it is this that spells their personality. Our new designations, whatever they may happen to be, must consider the writer's intuitive approach; rather than have a tendency to group writers, they must distinguish them.

Miss Stauffer knows her Conrad; all who admire this rare writer will desire her volume, which is valuable for its full bibliography. She is not blind to what many consider defects of his method, yet, and perhaps wisely, she is ready to overlook them in the beauty and of Conrad's fundamentally unmaterialistic outlook upon the world, she surely conveys. She would apply to Conrad's achievement in literature the words that Mr. Woodberry has written about idealism in general: "Idealism . . . is in a sense a glorification of the commonplace. Its realism lies in the common lot of men; its distinction is to embrace truth for all, and truth in its universal forms of experience and personality, the primary, elementary, equally shared fates, passions, beliefs of the race."

Matthew Arnold's famous line, "Ah, so the quiet was, so was the hush," is the quiet was, so was the hush. O let the waves of quiet break In shower form before my doors, And gradual, healing silence make Her music on these shores. And let me hear, as evening closes, No more songs and no more words To dull the scent of rained-on roses, Or hush the talk of birds.

But silence is not his constant wish. He keenly cognizant of the reaction from sound as well as from sight. Distant bells bring him a grateful thought. Bells in the country, They sing the heart to rest When night is on the high road And day is in the west. And once they came to my house As soft as beggars shod, And brought it nearer heaven And maybe nearer God.

Yet despite these charming instances, as a whole the chain was wrought, as a whole it should be read. Then there comes to the reader an impression of having opened a magic casement "on perilous seas in faery lands forlorn."

Arthur Luther has published (Leipzig: Bibliographisches Institut) a volume of Russian dramas. They are translated, and thus brought closer to the English-reading public, admirably edited and supplied with critical comment. Among the writers represented are Tolstoy, Gogol, Gribojedov, Ostrowsky, Pissensky, and Tchekov. The value of the work lies in the fact that it includes, not merely the Russian dramas that the West likes, but dramas that the Russians themselves consider masterpieces.

A tragedy by Walther Rathenau has been found in the City Library of Frankfurt am Main. It is in two acts, entitled "Blanche Frocard," and deals with a family conflict. It was written in 1887. Rathenau submitted it to the City Theater in Frankfurt but it was never performed

each step, then loped away, casting a bright shower of dew from its feet; but the browsing of the sheep was the only sound—the shepherd gathered his flock and led them quietly to other pastures—a painter's language.

Lady Jane Butler has written a short foreword and a sweet introductory poem: "A Summer Day, set in the midst of a decorative landscape in gold. Altogether a most attractive volume, and a handsome one, for the woodcuts are all one could wish for."

The reader of Signor Tegan's book on Bengasi, which came under the Italian flag with the conquest of Tripoli and the departure of the Turk in 1911, will recognize to what excellent use the writer has put his three years' sojourn there. As to the wisdom and profit of annexing this northern strip of Africa, a question on which Italy, as a whole, has probably not even yet made up her mind, Signor Tegan is hopeful. He is convinced that his country has here a good thing, of value to the conqueror in a future rich with possibilities; of value to the conquered in helping him through better government, education and transport to develop that which for so many centuries has had no glory but that of an almost forgotten past. Signor Tegan sets out with the statement that Bengasi possesses no history since none has ever been written, but he succeeds in piecing together quite a consecutive narrative of the ancient city of Berenice, as it was then called, founded by Ptolemy II and at that time a port of considerable importance between Africa and Asia. The traces of Phœnician and Roman occupation are to be found in the magnificent ruins everywhere, and a great number of statues, some of them exceedingly beautiful. These have now come into the possession of the Italians, with the exception of 30 which, owing to the enterprise of two English travelers visiting that part of the globe in the sixties, were shipped to London, and can now be seen in the British Museum.

At the Mercy of Invaders In the year 400 the greatness of Berenice was already on the wane, and from then forward, this piece of country, situated between the desert and the sea, was to be at the mercy now of Arab, now of Turk conquerors, until the Italians, incited to take possession of it, owing to the presence of the French in Tunis, landed there in 1911.

The Turks have ever been poor colonizers, and the new owners found much to reform amongst this strange mixture of people, including Jews, Arabs and Negroes, over whom they had come to rule. To make a great African port somewhere on this coast in the ambition of Italy, that the chief products of Tripoli, wool, cotton and dried fruits, may be carried to other parts of the world. So tempestuous are the winter seas here that weeks pass without ships being able to approach the shore, and the building of an adequate harbor, owing to financial difficulties, still hangs fire. Tripoli has other difficulties to contend with, fierce winds and sand storms, and a poor water supply. The camel and the caravan, for so many centuries the only means of transport inland, are gradually

The Question of Bengasi

Bengasi

Studio Coloniale. Ulderico Tegan. Milano. Casa Sonzogno. Price 30 lire.

being replaced by small, swift railway engines and motor cars, and the education of the people, persistently neglected by the Turks, is now well in hand. Everywhere in the place of rough and stony places, fine roads are appearing, and buildings which give evidence of modern civilization. That Bengasi has as yet undergone a complete transformation, the writer modestly denies. The inhabitants have not yet got their boulevards, their opera house and their public gardens, but in these few years, during some of which Italy was chiefly occupied in the Great War, there is no doubt that much progress has been made and perhaps principally in this that the Bengasi have been taught to work, the little ones in the schoolroom, the older ones in ways which, under the mingled tyranny and slackness of Ottoman rule, were unknown to them. Signor Tegan does not claim for Italian rule that it is popular as a whole—the Arab does not yield gladly to the exigencies of modern civilization. One innovation, however, meets wholly with the approval of the Bengasi, and that is the cinematograph. Among the many astonishing things which the European has established in their midst, surely there is nothing, there cannot be anything more astonishingly delightful than this.

The publisher of the Kaiser's memoirs, Koehler in Leipzig, has issued the following statement: "That I have entered into negotiations with Northcliffe or any other Englishman, or with any Frenchman, is untrue. I have dealt only with Americans and have closed a contract with the owner of the firm of Harper & Brothers, New York, who have also brought out Big game, Hindenburg, and Ludendorff and, to judge by this activity, are still a German-friendly (deutschfreundliche) firm."

The "Egypt Exploration Fund," according to the Italian paper, Le Opere e i Giorni, reports the finding of the fragment of a work by Sophocles, entitled "The Path Seeker." The work has been known by name only and, if the find be genuine, throw much light on Sophocles and the satyr drama. The material is said to have been taken from the legend of Hermes. Much is being made of the "treasure" in Europe. It is a case where we can afford to wait and see.

We have at last an adequate biography of E. T. A. Hoffmann: that of Walther Harich, entitled "E. T. A. Hoffmann: das Leben eines Künstlers" (Berlin: Erich Reiss). If the book has one serious fault it is its great size. Nor was there any point in giving the contents of all of Hoffmann's works, for some of them are of no importance. But the fact remains that the hero of the Offenbach "Contes" has, finally, been given the treatment he deserved.

A Delightful Autobiography

The Puppet Show of Memory

By Maurice Baring. London: Heinemann, 21s. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$5.

This is an altogether delightful book, and it will be a thousand pities if anyone is prevented from reading it by the cumbersome and misleading title. Mr. Maurice Baring's memory has produced something very much better than a puppet show. His recollections are vivid and instinct with life, and this record, covering a period of nearly forty years, does not at all give the impression of a piece that has been "produced" and "staged" and adapted in spite of the great minuteness of its detail. It rings true; there is nothing conventional or forced to mar the natural simplicity of a life story plainly told, without affectation.

It is by no means an ordinary life story. Mr. Baring's name is one which history associates with a great financial crisis, but his early years were spent amidst surroundings that were characteristic of the ease and ample comfort of English civilization at its zenith. His sheltered childhood was a dream of happiness which he vividly recalls, and every little detail of his upbringing contributed to the perfection of a culture which is already a thing of the past. Those first chapters are an essay on the delights and the benefits of privilege, which Maurice Baring was by temperament well fitted to savor and appreciate. Not for him only, but for his countrymen and for his country, those years were "the happiest and the most wonderful chapter of all," and (as so often in reading these pages of personal history) one finds oneself forgetting the purely personal aspect in looking back to the eighties, when the gates of fairyland were shut. "For ever afterwards one would only look through the bars, but never more be a free and lawful citizen of that enchanted country, where life was like a fairy-tale that seemed almost too good to be true, and yet so endlessly long and so infinitely happy that it seemed as if it must last forever."

School and Afterward

Next comes school, more hideous at first for Mr. Baring than for some other victims of the boarding school system, but far less hideous afterward at Eton, where he was left singularly free to enjoy the happiness of plays and books and music and adolescence. A miraculously fortunate incapacity to solve the simplest problem in arithmetic or algebra then kept him for a blissful period of years roaming about the continent of Europe. He steeped himself in the atmosphere of the old German traditions of simplicity and learning and seriousness; Heidelberg, Hildesheim, Berlin, Bayreuth, with occasional visits to London for the purpose of failing to do anything, and he had time to wander about Italy, and to sample undergraduate life both at Oxford and at Cambridge, before settling down finally to a career. The career turned out not to be altogether satisfactory, for reasons which perhaps best appear

from the following passage: "In those days all dispatches were kept folded in the office—an immensely inconvenient practice. All the other public offices kept them flat, but when it was suggested that the Foreign Office papers should be kept flat, there was a storm of opposition. They had been kept folded for 100 years; the change was unthinkable." But the career did him the service, before it was abandoned, of taking him to the embassies in Paris, Rome and Copenhagen, and of introducing him to a host of pleasant and interesting people who figure in the puppet show for a moment each in turn. Mr. Baring takes a genuine delight in personalities, and these pages are full of swift portraits drawn with insight but always with a kindly sympathy, and not with the sour irony that is so much in fashion.

Russia From Within The second half of the book is given almost entirely to the subject of Russia. This is the subject that lies nearest to Mr. Baring's heart, Russia in the Japanese war and Russia in peace, as seen from St. Petersburg and Moscow and the Volga and the quiet country places, and especially from third-class railway carriages. "It is not in hotels or embassies that you get face to face with a people, however excellent your recommendations. But travel third class in a full railway carriage, in times of war, and you get to the heart of the country through which you are traveling." Journalism (which became Mr. Baring's profession), the Balkan wars, Constantinople, and a dozen other topics are crowded out of the picture by enthusiasm for Russia. There is so little room for anything else, that we are told in a sentence what might otherwise have filled a volume. "Early in 1912 I went round the world."

It is an autobiography which is candid without being blatant, never self-assertive, full of all the delightful little hypothy and irrelevances, literary, aesthetic and philosophical, that are found in the lives of thoughtful, sensitive men, but too seldom in their books. A welcome change from what readers of autobiographies are being accustomed to.

There is an excellent index, but some minor blemishes in the last might be removed in a second edition. "Anti-Communism Service" (p. 30), a mistake in German on p. 131, another on p. 133, a misplacement of words on p. 209, Phedias (p. 255) for Phedias, Sudemann for Sudermann (p. 306), "extemporary" on p. 403, and "puttees" for "puttees" on p. 406. Mr. Baring writes clean and simple prose, but "anti-like" is a collection (p. 408) and twice (pp. 197 and 212) he blunders into hopelessly ungrammatical sentences. It is natural, perhaps, that he should make technical slips about guns and shells (p. 413), but it is astonishing that he should believe Heine's "Die heilige drei Könige aus Morgenland" to be the quintessence of the German Christmas spirit (p. 156). It was a savage and vulgar gibe.

Brand Whitlock and Ferdinand Brunot will be received into the Royal Belgian Academy of French Literature the first week in October. M. Brunot, who is dean of the faculty of letters of Paris, will be received by Maurice Wilmette, Mr. Whitlock by Albert Giraud. The Academy will take up shortly the question of inscription in French throughout Belgium.

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THE HOME FORUM

August at "Lilac Thatch"

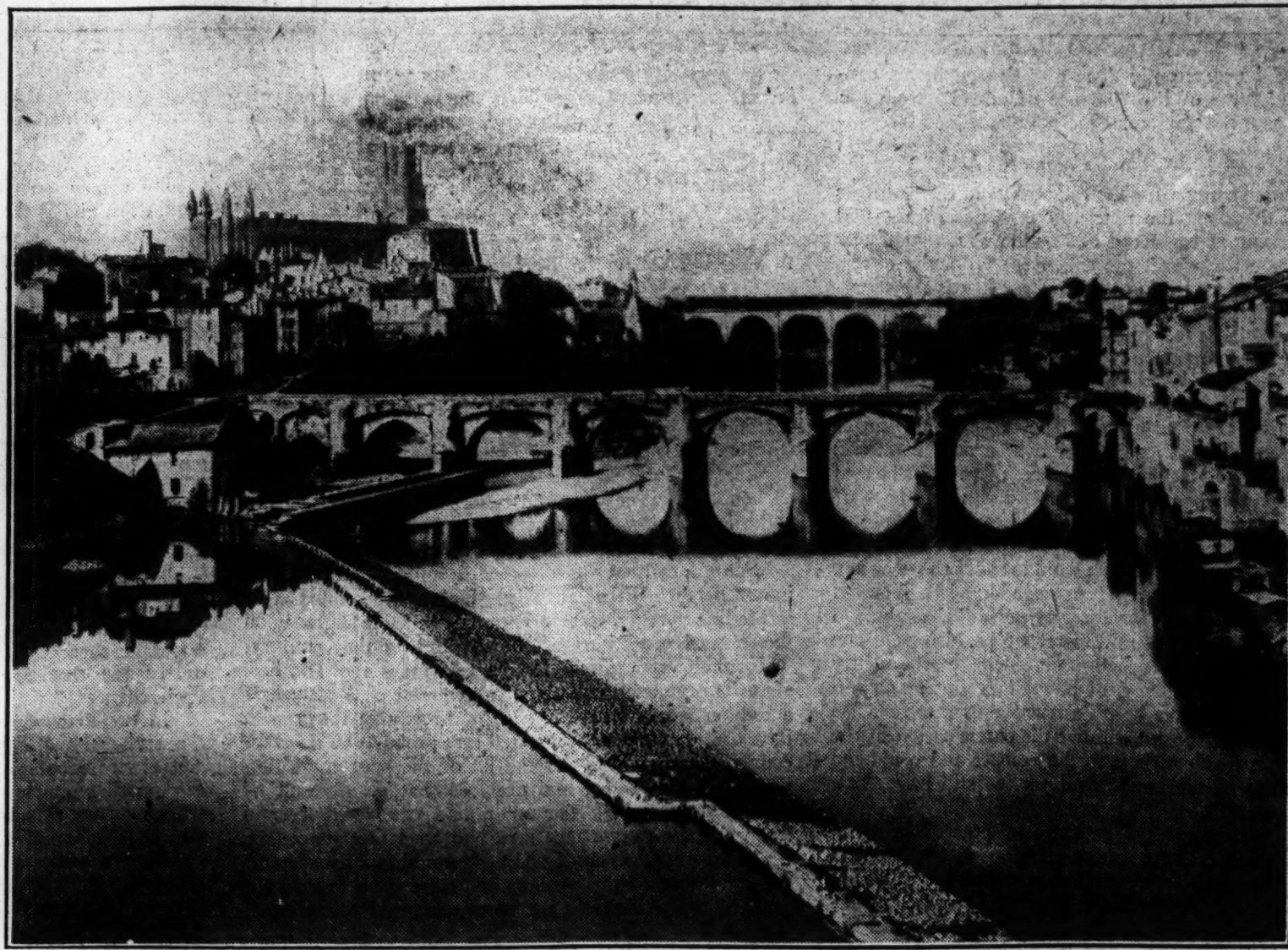
IT SEEMS but a few short weeks since the lilac trees gave my cottage its name, but now it is the day of the clematis which is climbing up the white wall, its deep purple velvety flowers even creeping over the thatched roof.

In the flower borders where the bulbs are now slumbering there are flowers of every shade of lilac. Fragrant heliotrope, candytuft, scabious shading from rich purple to delicate mauve, violas and monkshood. Pansies with wistful eyes and pensive mouths gaze at me as I write. The other flowers mingling with the mauves in the herbaceous borders form a riot of color. No modern flowers are allowed here, only those which are old-fashioned and sweet scented. The stately white Eucharist lilies take the first place of honor among the treasures of my garden. Night scented stocks of every tint, deep rose, soft blue, carmine, lilac. Sweet Williams of various hues, tall spikes of larkspur in pale mauves, pinks and blues. Scarlet poppies, bright blue delphiniums, cornflowers and vivid marigolds. Tall pink, red and yellow hollyhocks watch like sentinels over the garden; they are serious flowers, they rarely smile at their neighbors.

The rambler roses are in their heyday, a glorious mass of crimson and pink bloom. They have taken the place of the bush roses which in June made such a gorgeous show; dusky red damask, deep pink moss, pure white and yellow, made "Lilac Thatch" a sight to behold in the month of roses. Climbing up the cottage wall, mingling with the clematis, is a tea rose of wonderful fragrance; its lovely blooms gently tap the diamond panes and peer round the casement.

At dusk "Lilac Thatch" is very beautiful. As one wanders round the stone-flagged pathways the air is heavily laden with the perfume of the lilies, stocks, mignonette, and nicotiana. Bats circle swiftly round and soft-winged moths fit to and fro. In the birds' nests there is a sleepy twittering.

The old stone wall is still clothed with many things of beauty. Nasturtiums, despoiled by many as being "rubbish heap flowers," are a joy to me. The grey wall is a perfect background for their brilliant-hued flowers of scarlet, copper, yellow and bronze. Many small flowers cling to the stones, mother of pearl, golden moss, musk. On the little lawn is a sundial, of



General View of Albi From the Pont Neuf

Photograph © by Exclusive News Agency, London

which "Lilac Thatch" is justly proud. The quaint dial face is supported by a stone pillar which time has discolored and beautified with lichen. Round the base of the pillar is a tiny diamond-shaped flower bed filled with scarlet geraniums which make a brilliant splash of color on the emerald turf. Almost the most cherished possession of "Lilac Thatch" just now is the broad hedge of lavender which divides the vegetable from the flower garden. Perhaps there is no perfume quite so expressive of an English garden as lavender.

The Silent Bivouac

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
On the other side of the road
Where the great square fields begin,
A soldier camp has risen,
And soldiers stir therein.
On a night with a moon you can wander
Down the shimmering silver track,
Through the ranks of the dreaming
In the silent bivouac.

The other night I watched them
With their sentry lights aglow,
And heard the old, old question,
The challenge—"Friend or Foe?"
And I knew that the lights were fire-
flies.

And I knew that the voice I heard
Was the last contented warble
Of a far off sleepy bird.
And I knew that the corn-stalk
Soldiers
Were soon to be gathered in.
From the other side of the road
Where the great square fields begin.
Velma Hitchcock.

Oldest Poetry

Probably the oldest poetry we have is that of the Egyptians and the Babylonians, and there is no regular meter of any kind in these except parallelism. The works are all irregularly rhythmic and in many cases the lines are arranged like modern free verse, to call attention to this irregular rhythm.

All the poems of the Egyptians were written simply in rough, irregular lines of rhythmic prose. Read the famous "Song of the Harper," where an epicurean life is praised; it is impassioned rhythmic prose. Take up the love poems, elegies, fairy tales and prayers of the ancient Egyptians. They have no device of metre, rhythm or rhyme. The only pattern is the parallelism. A few lines are arranged in stanzas of ten lines with a break in the middle of each line, but no definite metrical laws existed for the lengths of lines or number of feet, so as to make a uniform rhythmic pattern of the composition.

The Egyptians wrote much of their poetry in parallelism. If we do not know how they pronounced their vowels, we know enough of their literature to see that regularity of accents and equal numbers of syllables were not characteristic of their poetry.

The epic of Gilgamesh, the chief poem of the Babylonians, and the various hymns translated by Professor Langdon, are all in irregular rhythmic prose. These may be older than the poetry of the Egyptians, but in form they are a great deal alike—simply prose with a rough rhythm, frequent parallelism, but no uniform device. The lines are arranged often like free verse. "It is difficult to draw the line between their poetry and the higher style of prose," says Francis Brown. "There is a primitive freedom and lack of artificiality in the poetic movement, much greater than in the Hebrew Psalms. Metre is felt and observed at times, but then abandoned—the thought carrying itself along beyond the strict boundaries of metrical division."—Albert Mordell, in "The Literature of Ecstasy"

Dickens in a Persian Garden

His garden was simply another Eden. Oaks, elms, poplars, and beeches abounded, and these were paradise enough to the desert-sated man I then was, but they were commonplace beside the rich profusion of mulberry, peach, fig, and apricot trees. The entire garden seemed to be canopied with mulberry trees, and the ground was peppered with white and purple mulberries.

Many pages of my diary at that time are filled with an English translation of our talks—for I need scarcely say I saw him as often as duty permitted, jotted down immediately after their occurrence. Owing to his unsophisticated outlook on life, much that he said was novel, and all was entertaining though I can hardly claim for my idiomatic translation the verbal felicity with which he could endow an original or commonplace thought.

"You have mentioned Dickens," I said, "and I would like to hear your opinion of him."

My Persian friend mused for a minute. "It is strange," he answered, "to talk of your western literature. I am not used to it. Very, very few Persians read the English and French masters. I have a friend who lives at Shiraz. We write to one another on these subjects, but rarely meet. The rest of my scholar acquaintances only read Persian, Arabic, and Urdu. It is strange, too, that I have never met an Englishman, except yourself, interested in such matters. Frenchmen—yes! There are many. They talk of Verlaine and 'Madame Bovary.' Yet Flaubert is a small man beside your Dickens. Why are the Englishmen so unapologetic?"

"Our patriotism expresses itself in other directions," I replied laughing. "We are explorers, pioneers, colonizers. Our greatest literature has been produced in the days of our greatest adventure, and Raleigh eclipsed Shakespeare in the popular imagination just as Livingston eclipsed Dickens."

"But was not 'Hamlet' a greater adventure than the Spanish Main?" he asked; and "David Copperfield" a more notable discovery than the Victoria Falls?

"Some of us think so," I rejoined, "but we are in a minority." "Dickens," he went on, "was a giant in an age of giants. Who can imagine him as one of the very few great type-creators of the universe? For sheer versatility in literary portraiture he is unrivaled, unapproached. I refer solely to the world of comedy and bizzarerie. Shakespeare has a far deeper insight, but not his variety. Cervantes has neither his variety nor his keen sense of contrast. Rabelais lacks nearly all the specific artist qualities except the mere gift of expression, which he uses with such effect that no character in Dickens can be compared with the amazing portrait Rabelais gives of himself. True, Dickens created nothing as great as Falstaff, Justice Shallow, Don Quixote, Sancho Panza, or Rabelais. But while Shakespeare, for instance, was painting, and afterward copying in little, two or three world-masterpieces, Dickens was hanging a national gallery.

"If only he had concentrated in the manner of Cervantes and Rabelais, if only he had brought all his great characters within a smaller compass, he would stand almost shoulder to shoulder with Shakespeare. Alas, he sprawled! One has to wade through thirty volumes to extract that marvelous essence which, in three volumes, would have captured the world. A hundred titles! Yet, take him as he stands, his greatness is such that I, for one, will continue to wade."—The Times, (London.)

FOR many years past I have wished to see Albi. Something alluring in the milk-whiteness of the name, a dim yet haunting impression of great events, seen through the mists of the centuries, has kept the desire awake in me. Now I stand upon its bridge, and am not disappointed.

Piety gold, in a clear blue sky, the sun is setting behind the roofs on the northern bank. Below me glides the Tarn; its smooth, silver waters taking a fuller light, as they near the dam, and, breaking into white foam, flow rippling beneath the pointed arches of the old red bridge. The city, for all its creamy name, has put on an ancient, red rustiness that is the very seal of age, yet here and there, lit by the sunset, a house glows brightly in the street winding up from the bridge, to the great fortress cathedral that dominates the town.

On the opposite bank of the river the ancient habitations, dark and forbidding, and built upon gloomy arches, rise sheer from the water. They have corbelled balconies, that seem to totter over the flood; and green plants cling about their time-worn walls. At the end of one of the rows is a terraced garden, dappled already with blue-some, red, white, and blue, over a space of which a woman stoops, at work. Another forms the flowery chamber of a girl, who is leaning forward, so that she may comb more easily the cloud of long, dark hair that falls almost to her feet. Behind me, on the other side of the bridge, the steep, green slopes, shaded by graceful trees, that reflect their tender spring foliage in the smooth water, where also are mirrored massy pink castles of floating cumulus-cloud, set in the opal tints of evening. Far away, toward St. Jures, the winding river is hidden among the woods, and the distant brown-green hills that guard the valley of the Tarn.

I leave the bridge, and walk the narrow street that leads by the water-side, to the cathedral. In the remnant of the mediaeval ramparts, in almost every patch of centuries-old brickwork, the yellow wall-fowers are growing; and beyond, over the masses of masonry that screen the archbishop's garden, comes a glimpse of grassy paths and lawns, and of a pergola, that will soon be bright with roses.

Now the cathedral of Sainte Cecile towers above me, huge, and red, and menacing; yet, since it is the pride of Albi, a thing to be seen, though it chills somewhat the warm poetry of my riverside mood. For this great pile—excepting only the too florid ogive of the south porch of St. Dominique—is no Gothic cathedral, in the northern sense of that term, but a towered castle reared, it would seem, as much in the fear of man as for the love of God. Everywhere about it, indeed—within, upon the Dantesque frescoes, done by some painter of the Giotto school; and without, in the narrow lancets and half-engaged towers—is written a sense of insecurity. Why? Because, for centuries after the event, sinister memories of the Albigensian Crusade bid every mediaeval architect, in this part of the Midi, build his church a fortress first.

But, I leave the cathedral, and seek again the peaceful river, a mile or so out of the city, where I am ferried across, by an unkempt, hirsute old baron, of wild aspect—but with manners more amenable than his appearance—who lands me, in the gloaming, upon the other bank. There I wander awhile, among lonely farms, and handsome, dark-eyed, gentle shepherdesses, returning homeward with sheep or goats. These girls are languidly lovely it is true, but their attendant dogs are neither the one nor the other. These beasts love not strangers, nor—since their first duty is protection—would it be counted to them a virtue that they should. So vociferously, indeed, do they disturb my twilight musings, that I return prematurely to the old ferryman, and so, across the lapping water, to my hotel in Albi town. This south country has about it a strange mingling of the mild and the fierce.

Sunrise in Browning and Wordsworth

The sunrise in "Pippa" is perhaps the most characteristic:

"Day!
Faster and more fast
O'er night's brim, day boils at last;
Boils, pure gold over the cloud cup's brim
Where spurning and suppressed it lay,
For not a froth flake touched the rim
Of yonder gap in the solid gray
Of the eastern cloud, an hour away:
But forth one wavelet, then another
curled;
Till the whole sunrise, not to be suppressed,
Rose, reddened, and its seething breast
Flickered in bounds, grew gold, then
overflowed the world."

There is a touch of the romantic passion here, nothing of the botanist nor of the philosopher; a frank joy in the beauty of the sunrise. But with Browning the significance lies in its testimony to the universal vitality of Nature, and he hastens after this tribute to express:

"Oh, Day! If I squander a wavelet
of thee,
Then shame fall on Asolvo, mischief on me."

There is nothing of the airy abstraction dear to Shelley. Sunrise does not suggest liberty so much as practical service.

Finally let us turn to Wordsworth. Of his many descriptions I select the one early in "The Prelude" as being most typical:

"Magnificent
The morning rose in memorable pomp,
Glorious as e'er I had beheld—in front
The sea lay laughing at a distance;
near
The solid mountain shone, bright as
the clouds,
Grain-thinctured, drenched in empyrean
light;
And in the meadows and the lower
grounds
Was all the sweetness of a common
dawn—
Dews, vapors, and the melody of birds.
And laborers going forth to till the
fields . . .
My heart was full; I made no vows,
but vows
Were then made for me . . .

Thus the sunrise is for Wordsworth, as indeed is every mood of Nature, a time of spiritual consecration. Not liberty, as with Shelley, but discipline is the keynote of Wordsworth's philosophy. Nor with Browning is he content to see in it one phase merely of the vitality in the universe. It does not suggest practical duties: it inspires practical duties.

—Arthur Rickett, in "Personal Forces in Modern Literature."

A Schoolroom Crisis

Promotion to the schoolroom meant lessons and luncheon downstairs. The schoolroom was inhabited by my three sisters, Elizabeth, Margaret and Susan, and ruled over by the French governess, Cherie. I thought Cherie the most beautiful, the cleverest, and altogether the most wonderful person in the world. My earliest recollection of her almost magical powers was when she took a lot of colored silks and put them behind a piece of glass and said this was "une vision." I believed there was nothing she didn't know and nothing she couldn't do. I was also convinced that one day I would marry her. This dream was sadly marred by the conduct of my sister Elizabeth.

Elizabeth was the eldest, Margaret the second, and Susan the third, of my sisters. I firmly believed in fairies. Elizabeth and Margaret fostered the belief by talking a great deal about their powers as fairies, and Elizabeth said she was Queen of the fairies. One day she said: "Just as you are going to be married to Cherie, and when you are in church, I will

True Words of Praise

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PRaise has many channels for expression. It may take form in verbal testimony given in a meeting wherein there is a need of convincing others of possibilities not generally recognized, or in a periodical or printed sheet, all for the purpose of acquainting others with the good one has received and which may be enjoyed by others. Praise is a just acknowledgment of that which has been proved to be good; and it should be given to extend the ways of good and uplift mankind.

A beginner in the study of Christian Science traverses the upward road but a short distance before he receives a new light on the meaning of the word "praise." Where formerly this word may have had for him a rather indefinite meaning, he now sees that praise, really the "new song" so often referred to in the Bible, and that its highest significance is a joyful acknowledgment of God's allness, His omnipresence and omnipotence. In a secondary sense, praise is seen to be the honest acknowledgment of the good work of men and women for their fellow-beings.

In Christian Science praise increases one's sense of power, and lifts thought above the ordinary sense of praise (often a mere voicing of words without any conscious knowledge of their meaning) up to a deep realization of the allness of God, His presence and willingness to help mankind, here and now.

Praising God in words capable of lifting thought above the discords of a time-limited world, but with the heart far from their spirit, is mere lip-service; and such praise accomplishes nothing. It benefits neither the giver nor the hearer; whereas heartfelt praise can destroy mountains of fear, and make health, joy, and peace glow where hopeless suffering formerly ruled. In Christian Science, a right objective, God-inspired, renews the goal of David's hope—"to show that the Lord is upright: he is my rock, and there is no unrighteousness in him." Can it be doubted that what the all-powerful Mind inspires, can be done?

Of this true praise Mrs. Eddy writes in "Unity of Good" (p. 7). "An acknowledgment of the perfection of the Infinite Unseen confers a power nothing else can." This inspiration makes it plain that such praise in realization of God's perfection gives power; for it imparts the stimulus of ever present divine Mind, and makes praise practical—a consummation indeed necessary if religion is to take on the garments of righteousness. Consequently, every time one who has felt the power of God's Word to heal, voices a sincere testimony, conscious of the perfection of divine Love, which destroys fear, his praise is with power, and some needy seeker for relief from evil's thrall is benefited.

Mrs. Eddy has placed this law of

praise in her Manual of The Mother Church (Art. 8, Sect. 24), where she says: "Testimony in regard to the healing of the sick is highly important. More than a mere rehearsal of blessings, it scales the pinnacle of praise and illustrates the demonstration of Christ, 'who healeth all thy diseases' (Psalm 103:3)." May all who write, give, or hear testimony on Christian Science healing realize the beauty and nobility of this simple rule, that the words of praise may run from heart to heart, and healing become instantaneous!

Is it not clear that the world needs yet much healing of anti-praise, the voicing or acknowledging of the sentiments and ways of supposititious evil? When one complains of his lot, blames others for an unfortunate plight, gives currency to an evil report about some one's mistakes, dispraise is uppermost, and poor humanity has another millstone tied around its neck, already burdened beyond its power to tell. Can we not see how much a struggling race needs true words of praise, scientific recognition of man's true status as the son of God, the idea of divine Mind, the reflection of all that is good and pure? Should words ever be used to load another's thought unnecessarily with evil report or idle gossip, complaints over one's daily routine, or the recounting of mistakes within one's intimate circles of life? Or, should we sit in silence, bury the one talent we have and give it; gainless, back to our Master, when, rightly used, it might purchase the freedom of a brother bound in error? Cowper tells of a better way:—

"Have you no words? Ah! think again,
Words flow apace when you complain,
And fill your fellow creature's ear
With the sad tale of all your care."

"Were half the breath thus vainly spent
To heaven in supplication sent,
Your cheerful song would oftener be,
'Hear what the Lord has done for me.'"

True words of praise, drawn from one's treasures of Truth, perfumed with the fragrance of Love, can do much to remake our world, for they do give hope to the hopeless, strength to the feeble knees, and help to make existence on earth more like that "when the morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy."

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AND
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"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1922

EDITORIALS

On the Two Sides of the Pacific

WITH tomorrow's history destined to be affected greatly by the drift of events around the Pacific, it is important to examine into the relations of the two great nations which dominate that ocean east and west. The United States now stands in the most influential position it has occupied in its history, perhaps even in the most influential position in today's world; Japan, too, is more potent internationally than it has been through its long annals.

Each, in its own characteristic way (ways differing more widely than can be appreciated readily), offers a surprising record of national development; each, from points of view temperamentally differing widely, sees in this basin of the greatest of the oceans a generous portion of its field for future expansion. What is their present attitude, one to the other? What does the future promise of this sort?

In the United States the good will toward Dai Nippon is more real and widespread, more genuine and general, than many think. The "anti" element, for which California claims to speak, is not even a fair-sized minority, measuring the country by and large. The majority, however, is voiceless, taken as a whole, while the minority is persistently vociferous. Again, the "yellow press" has talked so long and loud that from mere reiteration its assertions have gained a seeming weight, anything but accurately indicative. It is to be added that since the Washington Conference American opinion has altered noticeably and for the better in this regard. The Japanese stand during those debates came to be honestly admired for its honesty, and Premier Kato's prompt proving of that honesty, in military as well as naval curtailments, has gone far to wipe out what suspicion remained.

That Conference, indeed, furthered good feeling on both sides. The reduction of the United States fleet was assurance of the utter silliness of that "white peril" chatter lately voiced by Tokyo's jingo papers, and this has come about the more naturally since, throughout the Mikado's isles, there is, and long has been a sincere desire for friendliness. That kindly regard has been wounded at times, but observers say it is growing once more. Its depth was shown clearly in the spontaneous popular welcome given the Denby party in July.

The reasons for this are not far to seek. While England, France and Russia, Germany, Holland and Belgium have assisted in modernizing the kingdom, the United States has done the most. American scholars and technical experts of all kinds have labored personally, for four decades, throughout the archipelago. Consider merely the names of Horace Capron, who acted as advisor to the Colonial Office; Edwin Dun, who introduced and established dairying; Colonel Crawford, who constructed the first of Hokkaido's railways, and W. S. Clark of Massachusetts, who set going so splendidly the agricultural college at Sapporo. Another cause working as steadily and as deeply to this same end has been the urging and example of the Japanese returned home from years of study in the vast Republic of the West. It is this influence which is to be thanked, both for the increasing pre-eminence accorded education in Japan and for the advance in the position of her women.

In a world which may be called almost super-commercialized, the item of trade between these nations is obviously one of the weightiest factors making for a solution of the equation in terms of neighborliness. In 1922 the United States increased its Japanese purchases by a little matter of \$187,000,000, raising its total to \$300,000,000. (All figures are given in round numbers.) In the same year its sales to Japan rose from \$189,000,000 to \$245,000,000. In other words, there was a trade balance between these lands of some \$55,000,000, in Japan's favor.

Baron Yamashima, heading the trade commission of bankers and business men recently entertained in many American cities as they journeyed south to Rio, spoke of this with friendliest emphasis as a very focal point for continued and enlarging mutual good will, closing with the phrase: "We look to you as to our elder brother." Inevitably came to mind the motto of the French Republic: "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity"—"and the greatest of these is" Fraternity.

It was arresting information that an unnamed foreign diplomatist in Washington gave to a representative of this newspaper the other day.

Speaking a Dead Language

And it was not in the direct information on the subject immediately under consideration that this information was contained. It was the state of mind—the European state of mind—that this diplomatist revealed in his discussion of another subject that disclosed the thought and the feeling that make the reader ponder.

In speaking of the forthcoming conference at Marienbad between the Italian Minister of Affairs and the prime ministers of Yugoslavia, Rumania and Czechoslovakia, constituting the "Little Entente," the gentleman informed this newspaper that the pourparlers would have a beneficial effect, inasmuch as their purpose is to detach the states of the "Little Entente" from France and attach them to Italy. This change of relations would, as he phrased it, "restore the balance" of Europe, for "Europe is out of balance."

In the opinion of many millions all over the world who hoped that the Great War would eliminate the "balance of power" as the controlling factor in the life of civilized nations, that phrase, with all that it implies, has been definitely and for the vast good of civilization rejected from the international lexicon. That diplo-

matist—and he apparently does not diverge in his estimate of the value of the "balance of power" from the bulk of European diplomatists, politicians, and statesmen—spoke, in the opinion of many millions of men and women in America and abroad, a dead language.

It was the struggle for the establishment of "balances of power" that kept the munition factories of the Old World working at top speed before the war, that finally let loose upon the world the cataclysm from the effects of which it is now striving to recover. It was the struggle of one "balance of power" to obtain an advantage over another "balance of power" that brought the world into the grim alignment of Armageddon.

It was the inmost hope of mankind that that alignment had been definitely destroyed and finally consigned to oblivion by the outcome of the war—that no longer would nations glare at each other over armed frontiers; that for the vicious theory of "balances of power," backed by bristling armaments, mankind in its moment of recovered sobriety had substituted the League of Nations, before which peoples could plead their causes with complete assurance that just judges would render the decision.

And yet the aftermath of Armageddon is a renewed struggle to establish the "balances of power" that plunged the world into the greatest disaster of its history. The League of Nations is functioning. The world-agency that was to make "balances of power" as unnecessary in the future as they have been destructive in the past, has accomplished results even without the participation of the United States that entitle it to the respect and commend it to the faith of the race. And yet we still have "balances of power."

When will these new "balances of power" bring in their wake the collapse of civilization which the old inevitably brought? When will they culminate in a new and greater struggle on battlefields? Those are questions that mankind must ask itself as it contemplates the European state of mind after a war that was to have brought a cleansing of hands and of hearts.

It is inconceivable, from the standpoint of the layman, that a legal status can be given to a corporation organized under the laws of any of the states of the American Union whose avowed object is to circumvent and nullify a federal statute upheld by numerous decisions of the highest court of the land.

The Bacardi Case Precedent

From that same viewpoint it seems utterly preposterous that by the purchase of shares of stock in a corporation whose tangible assets are casks and barrels of wines the sale or transfer of which is forbidden by law the purchaser becomes the owner of those barrels or casks. The holders of these shares of stock representing a cash investment which entitles them only to a share in the profits of the concern in which the investment is made, are not entitled, by any known interpretation of law, to take over as they see fit all or any part of the tangible assets of the company. It is upon the actual or assumed value of these assets that the stock of the company is issued, and the stock outstanding constitutes a liability for which the tangible property is actually the security.

Announcement is made to the effect that New York financial interests are promoting a plan to take over the holdings of an up-state wine manufacturing concern, together with large stocks of wine in storage, with the understanding that purchasers of the stock issue shall be entitled to take over, at will, the specified quantity of the tangible assets of the concern to which their holdings might nominally entitle them. It is not explained just what would be the predicament of the purchaser of stock who did not care to avail himself of the privilege of taking over and consuming his share of the holdings. He might find himself, eventually, with his undivided portion of casks and cases, the only investor interested in the business. And yet it is a little difficult to see why every other bona fide stockholder would not be entitled to claim equal ownership in the remaining holdings of the company.

Suppose a dozen or a hundred men formed a company and purchased the shares of stock representing the entire ownership of a lively stable. Can it be presumed that each stockholder would be entitled to lead away and claim possession of a horse or a carriage, the value of which might represent approximately the price he paid for his stock certificate? Such a proposition would be as preposterous as the proposal of the New Yorkers who are seeking a way to evade the prohibition enforcement law by their flimsy pretext.

It seems that the assumed legal right to proceed as it is proposed to do in the matter referred to is the alleged precedent in what is known as the "Bacardi rum case." But in fact no precedent was established in that case because the federal grand jury failed to return an indictment. There is a wide difference between a precedent established by the adjudication of an issue established by an admitted or proved state of facts and the mere failure or refusal of a grand jury or a public prosecutor to make a formal charge. The prospective buyers of the stock offered by the promoters of the New York wine company might do worse than investigate the legal status of the securities which are offered.

Analyzed in the light of common sense and reason, the project appears to be nothing more than another effort to popularize the movement to nullify the enforcement code. A part of the propaganda has been to convince the people of moderate means that their more wealthy neighbors are able to evade the law at will. Now, it is claimed, a way has been found whereby the poor may enjoy a full measure of "personal liberty." As a matter of fact, there is no difficulty whatever in breaking the law. Everyone has an equal opportunity. It isn't necessary to buy an interest in a winery or a brewery. The skulking, crafty and irresponsible bootlegger seems to have made his vocation attractive to the outwardly more respectable "captains of industry."

At a mass meeting held in Bombay recently, the first formal step toward organizing the working women of India was taken.

Organizing the Working Women of India

This was done under the direction of the leaders of the Trade Union Congress of India, a full description of the meeting being given in a report issued by the Amsterdam Bureau of the International Federation of Trade Unions. At the meeting it was resolved to affiliate with the International Congress of Working Women. This resolution pronounced the purpose of organization to be the taking of such steps as might be deemed essential for the betterment and advancement of the women workers of India. Its preamble gave as the need of organization the terrible housing conditions, the lack of proper facilities for the care and education of the children, the low standard of wages, and the general unfavorable conditions of employment.

Some facts that were printed in an appeal for funds, issued by the All-Indian Trade Union and published in a Madras weekly, cast additional valuable light upon the general conditions of the workers in that country. This union was organized about two years ago, and has, since its organization, held two congresses. Nearly half a million workers are said to be directly in touch with its activities. The appeal stated that probably in no other country in the world was the lot of the poor more desperate than in India, and declared that, as a result of the campaign which the union had conducted, certain important legislative measures had been propounded by the authorities, which, if adopted, would greatly alleviate the conditions of the workers and raise them toward the level of the workers in the more advanced countries of Europe.

While according due credence to the recital of the conditions stated above, it is important always to remember that such subjects must be seen in their right perspective. Otherwise, it is almost certain that a biased viewpoint will be obtained and conclusions drawn from the premises will be necessarily erroneous. It is essential, therefore, to remember that, bad as the conditions pictured assuredly are, they were much worse before the British advent. Unless this fact is held in thought, it may be believed that the British are responsible for the conditions mentioned. Indeed, undoubtedly in some instances, it is hoped by certain elements to convey just such an impression. This, however, is not the case, and while giving all due credit to the efforts of the Trade Union Congress for the betterment of the workers, it should be remembered that it is largely in spite of, and not because of the British overlordship, that the conditions of the women workers in India are as they are.

THE two great strikes of the coal miners and railway employees have, for the time being, overshadowed all other matters of interest to the American people. There have been hundreds of strikes in mills and factories during the last year, involving many thousands of workers, but as they were not related to such fundamental necessities as fuel and transportation, they have received little attention. The newspapers have had the familiar cartoons of Labor defying Capital, and occasional reports of disturbances due to the hiring of non-union workers, but as a rule these minor strikes have been regarded as merely incidents of the process of wage deflation. It has taken the mine and railway strikes to jolt the indifferent public into a realization that the greatest domestic problem demanding an immediate solution is that of the harmonious adjustment of differences between employers and employees.

Whatever the ultimate outcome of the struggle between the union miners and railway operatives and their employers may be, it is evident that a large percentage of those patient long-suffering persons, the American consumers, is rightfully protesting against conditions that make possible a suspension of industrial activities, with injurious results to the general welfare. That there can be no permanent prosperity so long as basic industries are liable at any moment to be paralyzed by the undue demands of either operators or workers, is manifest.

The national administration, state arbitration boards, and other agencies are making every effort to bring about a settlement of the two strikes that affect all regions of the United States. This is a time for practical methods, not for suggestions of a more or less Utopian nature. Yet it must be remembered that a settlement of present difficulties by mutual concessions is, after all, merely a temporary solution of problems that must soon be faced again. The Arkansas pioneer who could not mend his leaky roof when it was raining, and did not need to fix it in fine weather, was a prototype of the men of great affairs who have ignored the necessity for devising a remedy for strikes and lockouts. The chronic pessimists who can see no hope for an orderly social readjustment that will make the strike unnecessary will flout the suggestion that it is possible to establish harmonious relations between what are popularly, though incorrectly, termed Capital and Labor. The idealist, who is in reality always the practical man, knows that the remedy must and will be found. The issue is here. Why not discuss it?

DEMOSTHENES, who lived 2306 years ago, has become a burning issue in a congressional campaign in Washington State through aspersions cast on the memory of the Athenian orator by a candidate for the Democratic nomination in the primaries. His remarks roused the ire of a colony of Greeks in the district. This sounds odd, but many issues as ancient and remote as Demosthenes are kept vividly before the voters in every campaign by candidates who are afraid of the living and timely questions of the day.

A QUESTION which is asked by readers of the fiction which publishers are issuing today is whether or not the golden age of real literature has passed forever.

Is the Great Novelist Extinct? Is the present comparatively mediocre standard a commentary on the authors themselves, and is the advent of the great epic, be it prose or poetry, simply awaiting the arrival of the genius equal to the task? Among readers, this question may perhaps have become bromidic, but among writers it touches certain cold grim facts in our present civilization which demand serious consideration.

With few exceptions there are today no professional novelists in America. Novel-writing as a profession is too precarious a vocation. If a writer has sufficiently mastered the technique of the short story, and has made his market, he is able by this means to tide himself over the months required in the preparation of a novel, so that he may safely take his chances in having his more extended effort eventually yield him a return sufficient to pay at least his living expenses during the period of writing. If, however, he is financially dependent upon the success of his novel, he runs so great a risk of disaster that few can afford the luxury of taking such chances.

In order to write a great story it is essential that the author have sufficient opportunity to study people and environment with much greater analysis than he can possibly employ if a considerable portion of his working time is otherwise mortgaged to some pursuit which is essential to sustain him. The student who has shown promise in music or in art frequently finds some patron who advances a sufficient sum to enable him to devote his time to proper preparation for his great life work, and many instances can be cited, particularly in the musical world, of great artists who would never have been heard of except for such patronage. Can anyone cite a similar case in the literary world? It is admitted that study and practice are essential in art and music, but it seems to be generally supposed that anyone can write. It is true that writing is the easiest form of expression. It is also true that through the medium of the written word one has the power to deliver to the world some pregnant message, but because of the fatal facility with which one writes there is a greater need of study and practice in order that this message, if it be a real message, be given to the world in its best possible form, couched in exactly the proper words, presented with the best technique, and surrounded by adequate environment.

The great novel cannot be written in the midst of present-day conditions. The telephone and the telegraph, the motor cars, the aeroplanes, and all the other great aids to materialistic life are enemies of artistic work during the creative period. Leisure and repose, the hand-maidens of all art, have no place in the hurly-burly of our everyday life, and he who would court the inspiration of their ministrations must be able to separate himself from the commonplace necessity of earning his living, or abandon his ambition to produce a great work. Stories may be written amidst modern surroundings, novels may be produced, poems may be composed, all of which may be acceptable to the readers of today, who are equally affected by the conditions around them. One may take photographs in the crowded market place, but one may not successfully paint there a great picture.

Editorial Notes

ANY modern Alexander, sighing for new worlds to conquer, might remember that practically nothing is known of the interior of British New Guinea, the second largest island in the world, and join the expedition which is leaving England in the autumn. Eight non-technical volunteers are wanted, and the leaders promise endless adventures, with the possibility of finding gold. But any non-technical volunteer who gets left behind must not think he can play Stanley to the Livingstones of British New Guinea, for the exploring party is to be equipped with wireless to keep it in touch with the outside world. Invention may be a very useful adjunct to modern travel, but doesn't it take the edge off the romance sometimes?

ABOUT this time every year goose-bone and squirrel-fur prophets begin telling the people of the United States what kind of a winter they are going to have. The Yakima Indians, who dwell not far from Wapata, Wash., are among the first to report this year. They say the coming winter will be a long and cold one, especially in the northwest, and they base their prediction on the unusual number of flies, wasps, bees, yellow jackets and other insects that are swarming around the tepees of the Yakimas. There have been signs nearer to big cities than Wapata, that the coming cold months would be extremely severe for various sorts of people, if the rail and coal strikes were not quickly settled. Those who could stop the strikes have seemed impervious to facts and solid arguments. Perhaps the wasp prediction will have some weight with them. At any rate, they may be sure that if there is severe and widespread suffering this winter through lack of coal and transportation, they will think about 100,000,000 wasps are after them.

ONE hundred and fifty dollars does not seem a great sum to pay for the desk at which "The Lay of the Last Minstrel," "Marmion," and "The Lady of the Lake" were written. Yet, according to The London Times, the brass-bound mahogany table desk belonging to Sir Walter Scott has recently sold for \$132. The inscription on the desk brass border, "Walter Scott of Abbotsford," recalls to mind that Scott realized one of his greatest ambitions when he became the owner of the estate at Abbotsford. One would do well to remember, too, at this time, that this noble-minded Scotsman spent his last years there in a consuming struggle to pay off his debts—debts incurred, moreover, through no fault of his own, but which were nevertheless, according to his high code of honor, debts he had a moral obligation to pay.